SATURDAY NIGHT

THE FALLS: ROARING TRADE
Niagara - St. Catharines - Welland

HOW FAR WILL INFLATION GO?

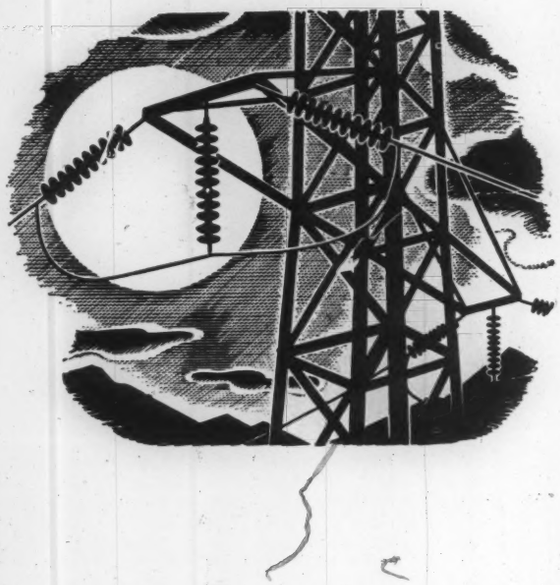
NOVEMBER 14, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 6

—Bud Barnett

OLD THUNDERER: *Honeymooners, cornucopia, generators.* *See Page 8.*

10c

When Labor Unrest Goes Too Far
The Man in Your Life - and His Clothes



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SPORTSMEN'S WORLD

■ A Saskatoon student, on a bet, went cowboy style to a law banquet at the Bessborough Hotel. He rode a Shetland pony down the aisle, had a drink, sat around on his steed for a while and then rode out. Nobody said a word. Says a professor (who wishes to be nameless): "I saw it happen. And I hadn't had a thing to drink."

■ Blowtorch II, the "hayless horse" which put Swift Current, Sask., in the news this summer, may be going into show business. John B. Harris, who invented the mechanical horse, has received an offer from the American Icecapades of Pittsburgh to make it one of the star attractions in their 1950-51 show.

■ Aldon Frederickson of Wadena, Sask., says he shot three geese and wounded a fourth with one shot. Two companions vouch for his story.

■ At North Bay, Ont., Game Warden Joe Carswell took a routine patrol to get acquainted with the area. He learned fast. In the Widdifield area he found people arrayed in sneakers and spectacles or sandals and a watch. One man berated him for crashing into a nudist camp. But the ex-RCAF veteran had enough breath left to hold his own: "Listen you," he said, "I'm here legally. I'm a game warden. If you people lived like other folks, you wouldn't worry about anyone walking in on you. And don't start a fire unless you've got a permit."

■ Someone wrote to Mrs. Nina Sweeney, BC Automobile Association travel adviser, asking for directions for an afternoon tour taking in both Grouse Mountain (outside Vancouver) and Lake Louise (in Alberta).

BLACKOUT

■ At Brampton, Ont., Harry Groves admitted breaking into a house. "No one was home, so I turned on the radio, found some liquor and relaxed. That's the last I remember," he told police officers.

■ At Aquadell, Sask., safecrackers were doing a job in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator building. But they used an overdose of nitroglycerine, and blew the safe through the roof of the building together with the $2,400 they were after.

■ "I'd do as much for a sick dog," said Fred Osborn to a drunken man he was trying to "help" on a Toronto street. But the drunken man was only playing drunk. He was P.S. Ernest Gill of the morality squad, who had already arrested Osborn eight times on various offences. Osborn was convicted of attempted robbery.

■ A Regina man was sentenced to $5 or 10 days in jail on a drunk charge. His pockets were empty so he was bundled into the patrol wagon. But suddenly he yelled for the vehicle to stop, took off a shoe and ran back into court. "I thought I'd drunk it up last night," he told the magistrate as he waved a $10 bill, "but I just remembered where I put it."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66, No. 6 Whole No. 3002

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The **Niagara Peninsula,** with its wealth and its natural splendor, has elicited comment from all sorts of people, from the small army of publicity men who see that it is one of our most often visited tourist centres to world travellers who have left immortal prose for or against its beauty. But to thousands of young couples it has been the first step on the road to married life. He has been pointing out the American side to Her for generations and They have made it the mecca for honeymooning for over a hundred years. In the tradition are Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Curtis, visitors from a nearby border town. See Page 8.—*Photo by Bud Barnett.*

Jamaica Story: A few weeks ago some SATURDAY NIGHT people were whisked down to Jamaica. From the time the party (including SN's Cyril Foy and Kenneth Roberts) stepped off the TCA North Star at Palisadoes Airport, Kingston, until they boarded the plane eight days later, it was a round of fun and gay surprises. In serious moments the visitors had a complete cross-section examination of the fabulous island. Next week in pictures and story Foy and Roberts will tell you some of the things they experienced: hospitality at luxury hotels; nights filled with rhumba bands, calypso singers and native dancers; days spent boating on native rafts, bathing from the whitest of beaches in the bluest of waters; motor trips through jungles; being the day-long guests of Playwright Noel Coward. Whether or not you are planning on going to Jamaica this season, we think you will certainly enjoy this feature.

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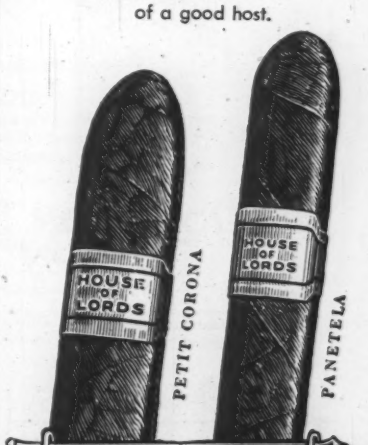

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Analyses of Canadian and World Business

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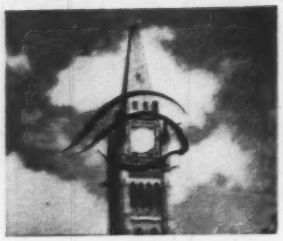

OTTAWA VIEW

DEFENCE MINISTERS' VISITS

JULES MOCH, the French Defence Minister, was to visit Ottawa before returning to France after the Washington meeting of the NATO defence ministers. Emanuel Shinwell of Britain and W. H. Fockema-Andreae of the Netherlands were guests of **Brooke Claxton** over the week-end and had talks with other ministers. But Moch's visit aroused special interest because it was his stand on German rearmament which brought the Washington meeting to a deadlock.

General Marshall, who presided, stated the U.S. position in a most conciliatory way. The U.S. says, broadly, that it will not commit a large U.S. force and send General Eisenhower to organize western defence in Europe unless the conditions offer a reasonable chance of success. Between the contributions of the NATO powers and the minimum force believed necessary, there is a gap. That gap, it is argued, can only be filled by German forces. But none of the Americans "wielded a big stick" or posed anything like an ultimatum.

Jules Moch's rival plan would admit only small German units to an international army under a "European defence minister." Moch was not conciliatory, and his plan got no support.

The Netherlands Defence Minister made a significant comment here. He said the Dutch didn't want any "big boss" in Europe—neither France nor Germany. And he added: "If we had a European defence minister, do you suppose he would be a Luxembourger?"

DELAY AFFECTS US

CANADA'S PART in Europe cannot be further defined until NATO can get over this hurdle and complete its defence plans. In a sense we are on the sidelines for the crucial argument. But there is a very deep concern here that France should not prove intransigent, and that the matter of German rearmament should be settled. Time is against us. The longer the deadlock is allowed to last, the greater the danger that public opinion in all the western countries may turn against the effort required for collective defence. Canada is already pledged by **PM St. Laurent** to play her "appropriate part" in Europe. This will have to be defined in terms of air as well as ground force. Indeed in some respects the major problems just now are concerned with the air.

NORTH AMERICAN PROBLEMS

THE GOVERNMENT was hoping to be able to announce this week a solution for two Canada-U.S. problems: steel and priorities.

Detailed discussions with the U.S. were held up by the illness of **W. Fred Bull**, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade (SN, Nov. 7). He went to hospital on his first day in Washington, managed to fly back with **C. D. Howe**, but is now in hospital here. He is sorely missed. To get things going again, the Government borrowed **Don Wood** from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and sent him down to help **John English**, the permanent Commercial Counsellor in Washington. Wood knows the steel picture from the industry's end and he knows the people concerned in Washington where he served in the last war.

He and English spent last week in discussions with the steel authorities of the National Production Administration. They were hoping to get enough U.S. steel for a specified list of projects in the categories of defence and "essential civilian requirements" (*e.g.*, transport, and particularly boxcars).

There was also a hope of getting some indications about future U.S. steel policy which might help to decide whether Canadian production ought to be switched to different types of steel. Defence demands much more plate instead of the sheet we have latterly been buying in greater quantity. Rearmament's most direct effect on industry is already on those firms which use sheet steel to make things like refrigerators and stoves. The big manufacturers can switch to alternative lines; it is not so easy for the small firms.

PRIORITIES & CONTROLS

REPRESENTATIVE of the Canadian Commercial Corporation in Washington, **Rod Macdonald** was also trying to work out some arrangement in priorities. The problem was to assure that Canada could get priority through the U.S. system for her essential orders in the U.S. U.S. orders in Canada must also be assured of priority here; but that seemed to be no problem provided the U.S. authorities would admit that our informal way of doing things is highly practical and effective.

The Government here is still not equipped to enforce a control system. There is a strong feeling that it would be a waste of effort and manpower and money to take the necessary experts out of industry to operate controls. But nobody could be sure that it might not have to be done for certain key materials like steel, nickel and copper. "We are right on the borderline," said one authority. "If defence orders get much bigger or supply gets much tighter, we might be forced over the edge into controls. But not if we can help it."

CAPITAL COMMENT

Municipal Problems Loom Also

CANADIANS have heard a great deal about Dominion-Provincial relations in recent years. They will hear much more soon when the adjourned Conference of 1945-46 is resumed at Ottawa on December 4. But on provincial-municipal relations much less has been published. This is not because the problem does not exist, nor because it is not being investigated.

Premier Leslie Frost announced the other day that a continuing provincial-municipal committee would be set up soon in Ontario to study fiscal relationships between the two levels of government.

This will be the latest in a long series of such inquiries, of which the Goldenberg study in BC, the Rowat inquiry in Nova Scotia, the Judge investigation in Alberta, and the work of Britnell in Saskatchewan are leading illustrations. W. E. Hobbs of Winnipeg recently prepared a brief on the subject for the Canadian federation of mayors and municipalities.

These studies of relationships at different levels of government rest on the same story of social and economic reform, change and evolution, which has been in process ever since Confederation.

There is, however, this major difference. The story of federal-provincial relationships tells of negotiations between relatively independent or autonomous governments. The municipalities, on the other hand, are the creatures or local agents of the provinces, and they have no more autonomy than they are currently allowed by provincial law.

Local Freedom

This does not mean that, in practice, they have no real power or that their authority is always being threatened. Democracy itself rests on a measure of local freedom, and there is both logic and public opinion behind the maintenance of a substantial measure of local authority.

The municipalities of Canada have had great and growing problems over the years. And it is perhaps instructive that so many studies have been initiated recently. Their worst experiences were in the dark '30's, perhaps, but the growing interdependence of Canada and the steadily mounting costs of education, health and welfare pose serious new problems, and levy additional burdens upon the municipal treasurer.

The situation as seen by the mayors and municipalities themselves may be surmised from the Hobbs' brief, which was expressly prepared with the forthcoming Federal-Provincial Conference in mind. Hobbs divides the services rendered by municipalities into (a) local and (b) general.

"The maintenance of local law and order, the orderly development of local public works and attention to local health and sanitation, were the primary responsibilities of municipal councils and the officers they appointed," he writes.

Real property was assigned to the municipalities as the local tax base for raising money to pay for these local services.

"Even now, were municipal responsibilities confined to purely local services and works, and provided reasonable economy was exercised, the real property tax base would, in all probability, function adequately, and distribute the cost of these services and works equitably."

Main Cause of Trouble

But Hobbs finds that the growth of what he calls general services, notably the cost of education, health and welfare and unemployment relief, is the principal cause of the fiscal difficulties into which municipalities have fallen. For carrying such new, additional and heavier loads the real property tax —the only one of great consequence available to them is quite inadequate.

"It is the necessity for raising money for these general services," Hobbs submits, "and the inadequacy of the revenue sources assigned to them, that forces munisipalities to demand a larger tax base or, failing that, to be given relief from excessive responsibilities for financing general services."

While burdens have grown, so have assessments and real wealth. It would be wrong to report that the municipalities of Canada are in precarious shape, on the whole.

And as Herman Finer (quoted in the Goldenberg report) points out: "There is . . . no real distinction between the purpose and function of local and central government, and therefore there ought to be no final hostility. Each consists of bodies of citizens; *the same citizens, indeed, though grouped somewhat differently, and with a different range of government discretion.*"

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing

Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

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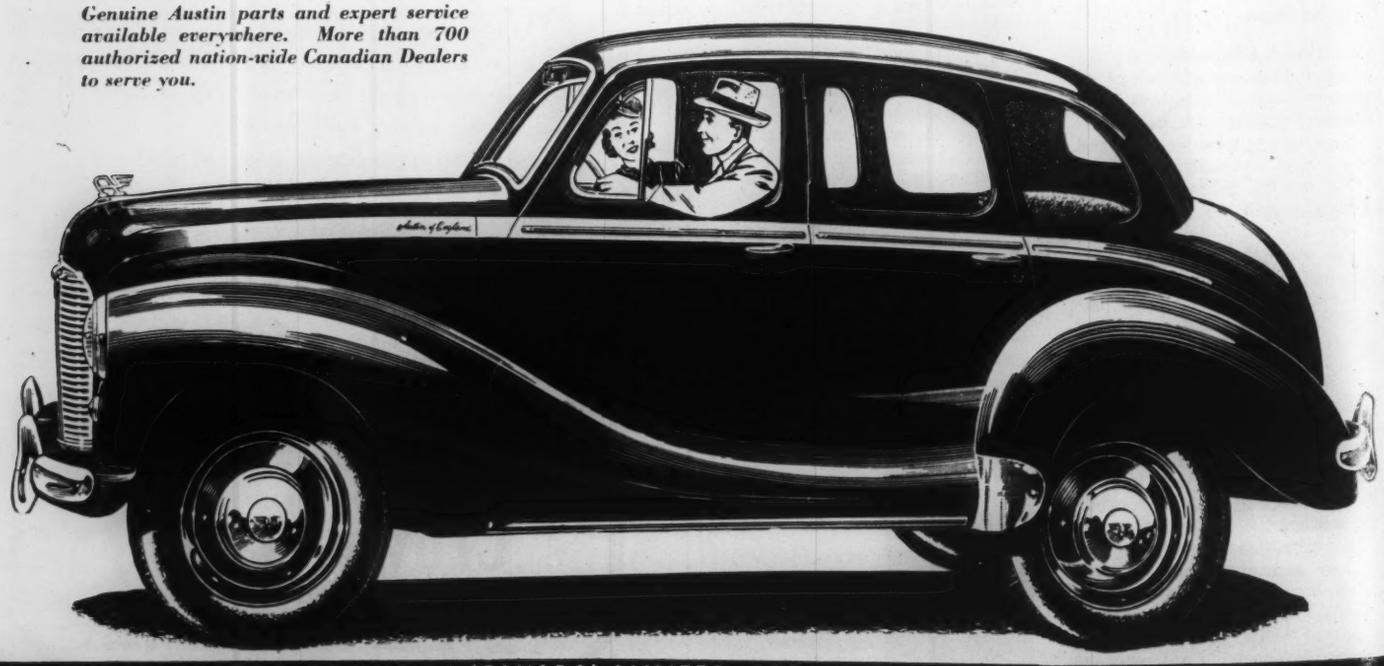

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 6 Nov. 14, 1950

Coalition Comes Unstuck

THERE is evidently a good deal of revolt against Coalition in those Provinces which resorted to it a few years ago as the sole workable defence against the advance of Socialism. This is partly due to a feeling that Socialism may have ceased to advance—a feeling for which we think there is considerable justification. But it is still more due to the realization that whenever there is a Coalition, Socialism becomes the sole alternative to the governing party, a situation which offers nothing but a choice between two evils: either Socialism comes into power when the voters wish merely to discipline or get rid of the existing Government, or the Government continues in power no matter how inept it may be because the voters cannot bring themselves to put Socialists in its place and there is no other party to which they can turn.

The other contributing cause is the disastrous effect of Coalition on the federal conflict, in which the coalescing parties continue to oppose one another. The younger voters, whose interests are often much stronger in the federal issues than in the provincial ones, are particularly restive about this in British Columbia, where the Conservative party could have much more strength if it were not tied to the Liberals in provincial politics.

The keynote of the speech which won for Mr. Anscomb his resounding triumph at the recent convention was his declaration that Coalition was obligatory on the party for the life of the present Legislature, which was quite widely taken to mean that the next general election might be fought on the old party lines. If this actually happens there will obviously be a period of very bitter dissension during the last year or so of Coalition, but that is probably part of the price that must be paid for an unnatural and impermanent device. Coalitions are easier to start than to terminate.

Motor Transit Problem

WE WISH we could feel that the city of Toronto is giving intelligent leadership for the other large cities of Canada in the matter of providing for the flow of motor traffic through urban areas on a modern scale, but we find it very difficult to do so.

The essential requirement for the most efficient handling of such a flow of traffic is an adequate network of routes each possessing three qualities: sufficient width, a total absence of level intersections, and relatively few entries and egresses, none of which latter should involve crossing the traffic lane of the opposite direction. Only on such routes is movement possible at a proper speed which can be continuously maintained.

The rapid transit subway now in process of construction in Toronto makes not the slightest contribution to this requirement. It merely removes from one main artery, and eventually from two others, a single form of traffic which competes and conflicts with the traffic of automobiles. Because it will deliver its passengers only at a small number of fixed points, it will almost certainly intensify the congestion in its immediate vicinity instead of spreading it out over a larger and therefore less congested area.

Nature has presented Toronto with the ideal topographical setup for the precise kind of traffic handling that we are discussing, in the shape of the ravines which intersect the city in all directions. That they do not run straight, nor in the precise directions that traffic design would suggest, is of almost negligible importance; a half-mile increase of distance in a five-mile run is nothing compared with the benefits of continuous flow of traffic at a high speed. Yet nothing has been or is being done to utilize this natural system of divided-grade arteries, and indeed engineers working on other ideas are continuously coming forward with projects for blocking up the ravines so that they will never be capable of their proper use. Utilized in a wise design, and supplemented with a single artificial divided-grade artery in the central area, they could provide Toronto with the cheapest and most efficient rapid-motor-transit setup of any city on the continent.

Pollsters and Pollees

THAT was a dirty trick of the Gallup Poll to go round asking Canadians of voting age whether their Members of Parliament were "elected" or "appointed," and we are not in the least surprised that 27 per cent of them either did not know or answered wrong. Probably at least half of those who did not give the right answer knew that they had a vote in the selection of their representative, but were not sure whether the process in which they exercised that vote was properly called electing or appointing.

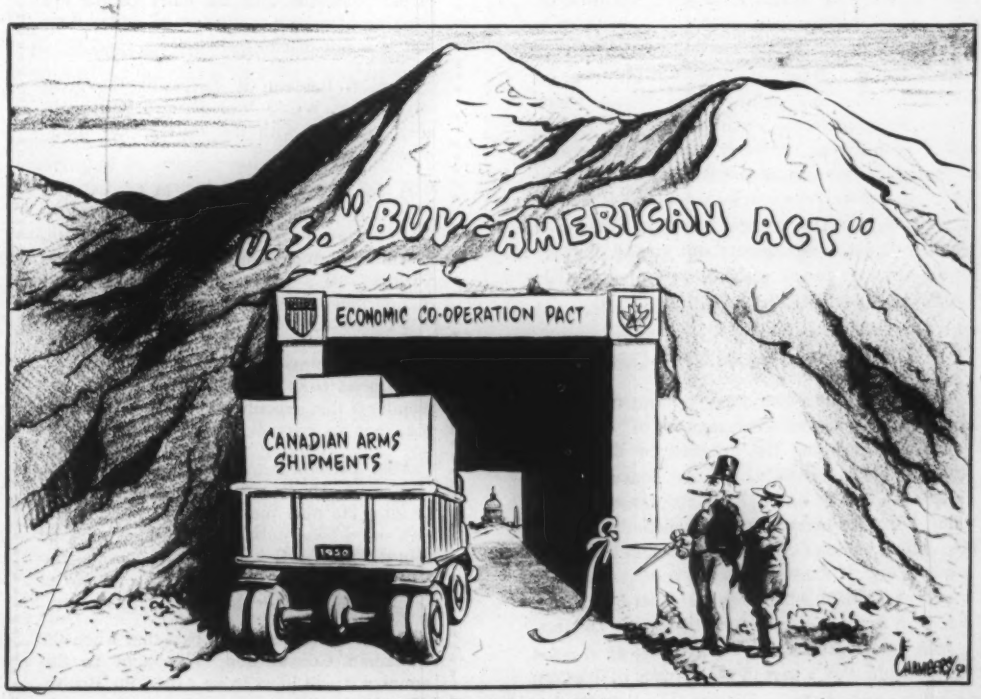
To elect does not mean to choose by majority vote. The term is commonly used in religion for the choice exercised by the Almighty of those who are destined to be saved and those who are destined otherwise, and in that case it is quite synonymous with appointing. We don't believe that the people of Canada are half as silly as pollsters sometimes make them appear.

A Few Slight Errors

WE ARE always glad to see Canada properly appreciated by influential journals in other countries, but there are times when we wonder what sort of a land they believe Canada to be.

The *Continental Daily Mail*, an affiliate of the London *Daily Mail* which appears to be published for a readership composed of English-reading persons in continental Europe, has produced a large and imposing special edition on Canada. The page devoted to the most populous of the Canadian provinces is headed: "Ontario: Arctic Land of Peaches." The most northerly point of Ontario is about 57 degrees, which, while admittedly nearer to the Arctic Circle than to the Peach Belt, is still considerably south of anything properly to be designated as Arctic.

On the same page we find a charming picture of the Toronto skyline, as viewed from the deck of one of the vessels which ply between the foot



SUPER-HIGHWAY

of Bay Street and Centre Island under the flag of the Toronto Transportation Commission, at one car-ticket per trip. This vessel is described as "one of the ferry boats which connect the Great Lakes with Toronto Island."

British Columbians will be interested in the fact that the article on the future of Quebec, very properly printed in excellent French, contains a table of hydro-electric HP in the various Provinces, in which their own Province is designated as "Colombie Canadienne," a title for which we fancy there is no official authority. This error, for which of course the *Continental Daily Mail* is in no way to blame, can probably be ascribed to Quebec's dislike of the word "British"; but a Province devoted to the principle of provincial autonomy ought to recognize that the name of a Province cannot be changed without its consent, and that until British Columbia consents to become Canadian Columbia its name cannot even in French be "Colombie Canadienne."

Remembrance Day

EVERY Remembrance Day Canadians gather at memorials or churches, and thinking people are inescapably caught up in a tangled and worrying net of thoughts. For the world our gallant dead have left behind them is never the world they hoped to build. The actuality never matches their aspirations or our own; and it's difficult not to ask if they died in vain. The first answer, given year after year from countless pulpits and platforms, is that remembrance must mean rededication. We who are left must take more sternly our own duty to continue the struggle for "the Kingdom of God on earth." Stale as the exhortation may sound, its validity is unchanged. Our honor to the dead is empty without a new resolve to be less selfish, a new readiness to work and sacrifice for peace and security.

In this year of 1950 our resolves need to take a highly practical form. The great danger of this epoch is that the western democracies may weary of well-doing. Led by the United States and supported by Canada and the countries of Western Europe, at last a democratic alliance is being formed. It is based on strength, in the belief that only united strength will curb the aggressor. And the aggressor's main hope of breaking it down is that people in the democracies will grow tired of the sustained effort required. It is easy to rush into defence expenditures and military expansion when a Korea is being attacked. But the force of deterrence must be sustained and continual. There will be little emotional stimulus behind it. There will be no inspiring sacrifices involved, just a host of minor inconveniences and shortage. Constancy is the quality the democracies most need if we are to win this effort to prevent war. And that is a matter not for Governments and armies, but for all the ordinary people gathered at war memorials and religious services this Remembrance Day.

The NATO Deadlock

CANADA is deeply and directly concerned in the argument about the rearmament of Germany which is bedevilling the progress of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance. We are concerned because we as much as anybody else must find our chief hope for peace in the belief that Soviet Russia can be deterred by strength from launching a world war. If there is anything in that hope, the sooner the North Atlantic powers can build up a deterrent force in Europe, the better our chances.

It is now accepted that German forces in some form should play a part in the defence of Western Germany and Western Europe. The argument is about the form of German participation. The French, naturally enough, want to keep German formations down to battalion size and to ensure that the international army is international from the very top down to that level. The Americans, using the simpler logic of traditional military planning, want to deal with national units of divisional strength, and they are concerned with internationalizing only the higher command.

It is an argument that can and must be settled within a short time. Indeed it is an argument that might perhaps have been avoided with a little gentler diplomacy. The solution will have to be a compromise. There is a great deal that can be done to get the European integrated force in being without a complete acceptance of the final American blueprint for what it will look like when it's completed. The sensible thing is to get on doing what can be done, while at the same time the final blueprint is worked out.

But even this cannot be done so long as the French maintain their present rigid attitude. The French plan for a "supra-national" European defence minister obviously does not command the support even of the European powers. The Americans might perhaps have edged the French into this difficult decision a little more gently; but at the present stage they are surely right not to commit themselves to the integrated force under an American commander until the French are a little more cooperative. The sad fact is that the present French position is in danger of wrecking the best hope we have yet had for maintaining peace in Europe.

REMEMBRANCE: *Three sailors from Canada's aircraft carrier* Magnificent *pay tribute at the grave of an unknown soldier in the all-Canadian cemetery near Nijmegen, Holland. Left to right: AB Ronald Butler of Caledonia, Ont., AB John Hughes of Kingston, Ont., and AB Lloyd Roberts of Cornwall, Ont.*

PASSING SHOW

ANGLOPHOBIC U.S. editors are rapping Churchill's knuckles for imagined slights to the U.S. in his current memoirs. Churchill raps Elliott Roosevelt's knuckles for publishing "rubbish" about the Casablanca Conference. Beverly Baxter raps the knuckles of the Duke of Windsor for his behind-the-abdication story. Pretty soon there'll be so many rapped knuckles that no reminiscent will be able to type.

The Privy Council has decided that margarine is lawful, and the dairy people are thinking of asking the judges to add a rider that it is not luscious.

Hanson Baldwin is discussing the great mistakes of World War II, and will probably wind up with the mistake we made in winning it.

A Vancouverite, disturbed by reports that President Truman was napping in his underwear during the assassins' attack last week, is sending him pyjamas. Suggestion for rival Victoria, BC: send Harry a bullet-proof, monogramed dressing gown.

An international bus lines executive advises his company that taxicabmen don't make good risks as bus drivers. Hm . . . we wonder if that executive has any other tough decisions to pass on.

Miss Toronto is marrying the public relations man who last summer publicized her victory. He may make a good husband but he's still a good publicity man. Last week he told the press: "If you know of anyone who has a hall for the wedding and a couple of thousand dollars for the house, let us know."

Lucy says that she supposes that when the Canadian Constitution is brought to this country it will have to be called the British-French North America Act.

Prices Still Rising

CONCERN about rising prices is not confined to any one class of Canadians. Manufacturers have as much or more to worry about as their employees. If civil servants feel the pinch more acutely and personally than Cabinet Ministers, it is also true that ministers find all their pet projects and policies endangered. When goods cost more,

money is worth less; and when money is worth less, everyone wants more of it. And if everyone gets more of it, prices go still higher. So the inflationary spiral gets under way.

Some of the influences driving Canada into a measure of inflation are discussed elsewhere in this issue. The plain fact is that the Canadian price level is largely outside Canadian control. We cannot insulate ourselves from world price trends, and particularly we cannot hope to maintain a price level lower than that which prevails in the United States. We could, however, very easily let our inflation go further than the United States'. Greatly as our productivity has increased, we are still not the sort of industrial giant which can make quick and sensational increases in production as the United States can.

Production is the key, because if there are enough goods money will keep its value. But it does not now appear that Canadian production can be increased fast enough to avoid the dangers of inflation. There remains only one answer. The Government must take a dollar from the consumers' pocket for every dollar it spends: that is accepted by nearly all Canadians. We have a good record of balanced budgets and a high public readiness to pay. But the corollary is less welcome and perhaps less understood. It is that the dollar paid in taxes should be a dollar genuinely withdrawn from purchasing. To pay increased taxes and then demand from the employer or the state an increased income to make up for it, is to make nonsense of the whole business.

Getting the Tourist

CANADIANS who do not make a practice of running around their country rather extensively, or who do their running around always in the same limited area, probably do not realize the immense improvement that has taken place within the last five years in the three essentials for the tourist business—highway surface, accommodation for transients, and development of natural attractions. It is true that most of this improvement has taken place in the areas adjacent to the wealthier States of the United States, but that is only natural since it is American patronage that does most of the paying for the improvement.

The change is most notable, and most recent, in British Columbia, where it is also earning the largest dividends. The inhabitants of the Pacific States are among the wealthiest and most mobile people to be found anywhere in the world, and their enormous supply of their own natural attractions has not prevented them from developing an interest in those of the Canadian Rockies and the BC coast. Both these areas are very difficult country to build roads in, and until recent years the task of developing tourist traffic in them was left largely to the railways, which certainly did a noble job within their limitations. But the real backbone of the tourist trade is now the motor-car, and both BC and Alberta have realized this and spent huge sums on building easy-grade roads throughout their rugged terrain. Roads have been promptly followed by tourist camps, motels, cabins and all the accessories of tourist comfort; and these being new are of the most modern design.

The licensing system in both Provinces is not too restrictive, and will probably be slightly relaxed in the near future. What sort of impression is made on the American tourist by the sort of coffee served in most Canadian hostelries even of the better sort we hate to think. Coffee is a drink about which Americans are expert, and in their country it is never absolutely bad and seldom even poor. Canadians seem to be incapable of taking it seriously.

A Campaign Against Welfare

An Effort to Put Brakes on Welfare System Which Has Been Growing at Terrific Pace Under Socialistic Officials

by B. K. Sandwell

I HAVE been wandering up and down the Pacific Coast States during the electioneering period of what seems to be in some respects a unique election. Almost as much interest has been taken in the various referendums and constitutional amendments in the various States as in the personal contests between candidates. As I write these words the results of the voting are not known, but they will be before this article is read. It is not, however, the actual present voting strength of the two conflicting theories that matters so much as the nature of their conflict.

What is going on is an effort, taking different form in different States, to hamper the operations of the Social Welfare bureaucrats, and especially those of the Federal Government. Some of the proposals relate to housing, some to the various forms of welfare allowances, some to the powers of the welfare officials.

The Coast States, like British Columbia, have received enormous additions to their populations in recent years, drawn partly by the attractions of the climate and partly by industrial activity. This has caused a severe housing shortage, and the Federal Government has waded into this situation and provided publicly-financed housing on an enormous scale, thereby naturally increasing yet further the migration movement. This has had the result, with which Canadian cities are very familiar, of throwing a heavy burden of financing for necessary public works upon the municipalities in whose area the public housing is located; and California has proposed to prohibit the location of such housing in a municipal area unless it has been approved by the local voters.

This proposal is of course denounced by the welfare enthusiasts as a base plot by the enemies of welfare to spike the whole public housing business and condemn large sections of the population to live in slums. But it is supported by other elements as a perfectly reasonable effort to give the people who pay the taxes a chance to control the growth of the tax burden.

Worst Kind of Chiseling

In Washington (the State, not the city) the effort is to put the brakes on a State welfare system which has been growing at a terrific pace under the management of a rather Socialistically-inclined group of officials exercising large powers. It is claimed that the present welfare legislation of the State, which was enacted in 1948 and has raised the cost of welfare services from $75 million a year to $112 million a year, is "a set of cleverly drawn measures which pretend to serve the needy and aged but which in effect open the door wide to the worst kind of chiseling and abuses." The top officials appear to have become alarmed at the growth of the welfare budget, and the State Social Security Department has itself sponsored an "initiative" (legislation by direct vote of the people) for applying better screening to the applicants for relief.

But the interesting feature of the whole situation is the frankness with which the advocates of retrenchment are attacking all the more extreme elements of the welfare program as being Socialistic in conception and calculated to lead to complete Socialism in the course of time. They appear confident that, in the next election if not in this one, they can call for a showdown on the whole business of redistributing the national income and win a victory. In this they are of course relying largely on the discredit into which the extreme left-wingers have fallen through their associations with the Communists. They appear to feel confident that Socialism can now be attacked frankly and openly without the attacker being accused of being a grinder of the faces of the poor.

The great majority of the workers in this campaign are of course unrepentant Republicans, but they are beginning to secure the aid of some serious and responsible Democrats who feel that the New Deal has been redealt often enough, and that it time the participants in the game played their hands as they hold them.

Dangerous Element

The unfortunate and rather dangerous element in the situation is the inability of the old Republicans to forget their almost twenty-year-old hatred of the New Deal and all its works and especially its chief author, the late President Roosevelt. If the Republicans could have brought themselves to accept the New Deal as being in its main features a permanent element of American economic life, and to admit that in the present state of our industrial organization there will always be a need for reasonable state intervention on behalf of the poor and needy, the prospects of this campaign would be much better.

The newspapers which are backing it are doing a much better job for it than the politicians, and indeed if the Republican politicians could be kept quiet for a while, and some of the more moss-backed ones could be retired, the prospects for a proper pruning of the welfare tree would be much improved.

The bitterness and ferocity of the Republican campaign against "Jimmy" Roosevelt is a case in point. For the long run Jimmy is the best thing that could possibly happen to the Republicans, but they do not seem to know it. The old Republicans, who still refuse to believe that "F.D.R." was a great man, actually think that Jimmy will turn out to be a reincarnation of him and will establish a sort of hereditary monarchy of Roosevelts. This is entirely impossible. Jimmy is an ordinary skilful politician, with none of the elements of greatness, and the more he gets into the limelight the more will he diminish the lustre of the Roosevelt name, which at the moment is perhaps the greatest asset that the Democratic party possesses.

The Soldier

(As Rupert Brooke's famous sonnet might be freely transcribed for use in Second Year English, University of Kiev.)

IF I *should die, think this, just this of me:*
Look at my resting-place, and you will see a
Part of beloved Russia, whether it be
In Indo-China or in North Korea;
My dust may lie in tropic wilderness,
Or where the temp. is fifty-five below,
Or possibly at sea. Nevertheless
My dust and where it lies belong to Joe.

And think, this heart, all evil shed for e'er,
Unlike the one possessed by traitor Tito,
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by Russia given:
Peace to the world, to nations everywhere,
By frequent interposing of the veto—
We've one to go to make it forty-seven.

J.E.P.

THE FALLS: ROARING TRADE

Niagara — St. Catharines — Welland

by Larry Smith, Clive Jacklin and Melwyn Breen

FROM Queen Victoria Park, a mezzanine between the city of Niagara Falls and the river, you watch the carpet of water that flows with a patient rush over the brink of the Falls.

From the distance it seems that it is almost reluctant to fall, that there is a somnolence in its descent. This somnolence is usually and rather flatly described as "majestic" by the army of publicity beaters who constantly remind us that it is one of the wonders of the world.

But even the cynical can be awed by the translation of that flow into an arable area that might be described as a practical Eden.

The Niagara River reaches its most dramatic point at the Falls but none of its 35-mile length is without something that is usually called nobility.

Of its 35 miles, 20 of them are navigable from Lake Erie down and seven from Lake Ontario up. Between these points lies the secret of the wealth of the Niagara district. For this seven-mile unnavigable strip contains the force that runs the enormous power plants; the escarpment that ensures irrigation for the farmland; and the curiosities that attract sightseers by the millions. The peninsula's wealth is symbolized by the open mouth, the peach and the power generator.

In terms of money the tourist business of Niagara, whose symbol is the open mouth, nets from an annual visitation of 8 million sightseers an average revenue of $30 million. For this money they watch "Old Thunderer" drop 220,000 cu. ft. of water per second into the Gorge. They may approach close to the cataract by means of an elevator and catwalk (*see cover*) or they may travel back and forth from the American side on one of two tiny steamers called the *Maids of the Mist* (SN, Sept. 26), as do 50,000 every year. Along the length of the river, 35 miles of parkland developed by the Province stretch from Fort Erie on the south to Niagara-on-the-Lake to the north. Approximately two-thirds of this 3,000-acre area is sodded with beautifully kept grass. Merely to keep this in attractive trim takes the April-to-May full-time labor of 50 lawnmowers cowboys.

The next important symbol of the district is a cornucopia spilling out peaches, plums, grapes and so on. Within that seven miles of unnavigable river lies the Niagara escarpment, a hump of land affectionately called "The Mountain" which runs the east-west length of the peninsula. It is roughly parallel to Lake Ontario and anywhere from three to seven miles inland. It divides the area into two distinct sections. It is the *raison d'être* for the cataracts, for the Welland ship canal and for the district's two counties, Lincoln and Welland, being the richest and most varied in Canada.

Of Ontario's total 44,500 acres of grapeland, 11,593 are in Lincoln, which means that it realizes a substantial slice of the $2,693,000 the Province reaps from that product. Two-thirds of the area's crop is used by the four wineries in the district. Other fruits keep an enormous canning industry, centred in Beamsville, Vineland, Port Dalhousie, Grimsby, Niagara-on-the-Lake and St. Catharines, going at full and lucrative blast.

THE THIRD SYMBOL of the district's wealth is the power generator. The Niagara River, in spite of its relatively short length and again due to the escarpment, is capable of developing 1,030,000 horsepower, the annual output of the plants at Niagara Falls, Queenston and Decew Falls, near St. Catharines, the oldest, opened in 1898 and still delivering horsepower alongside a new 145,000 horsepower project. Latest power development is the Ontario Hydro's frequency-conversion program aimed at steadying Ontario's flickering 25-cycle circuits. Headquarters for administration of the program is at St. Catharines.

—Niagara Falls Review

—Connaught Studio

CIVIC *heads: W. L. Houck* (l.), *Mayor of Niagara Falls; H. H. Knoll, Mayor of Port Colborne.*

To these three main symbols should be added the symbol of the lift-lock. That unnavigable seven river miles is the reason for the Welland Ship Canal, virtually 27.6 miles of engineering genius.

The first canal (1829) had locks 90 feet by 19 and was 8 feet deep. Today's canal has seven locks averaging 880 feet by 80 and with a sill depth of 30 feet and a permissible draft of 23 feet. It takes about eight hours for a ship to run the whole gamut. Last year, from April to November, the Canal carried 3,465 upbound and 3,869 downbound passengers carrying 14 million tons of goods.

The generator and the lift-lock combine to provide the impetus for the district's less publicized but nevertheless voluminous manufacturing interests. Industry is highly diversified in the area. Around St. Catharines it is skilled, reasonably light. Welland, on the other hand, is the home of heavy industry, as is Port Colborne, while Niagara Falls has a little of both. The whole area is one of Ontario's high-wage regions, a boon to workers and to store-owners, already reaping rosy benefits from the influx of tourists intent on practical souvenirs. In July, 1950, the Lincoln and Welland wage-and-salary average was $53.54 weekly.

Summing up the district are several opinions. "Nature and history put us smack up against the U.S. and we can reach several American cities simply by walking or riding across a bridge," says one district Chamber of Commerce man. "We aren't cut off and isolated like a peninsula is supposed to be." Boosters point out that the U.S. is minutes away, Toronto is less than two hours distant on Canada's greatest highway, opened by Queen Elizabeth in 1939.

"Not that we want people to travel away," adds Civic Development Chairman Ed Moir of St. Catharines, "but it does show that the Niagara district is a comfortable place to live in."

"This is an area of amenities," suggests another businessman, W. J. Westberger, a magazine dis-

tributor in St. Catharines. "We're close to everything, and we've got cheap power and excellent transportation facilities. Here you have big city advantages without many of the city's drawbacks."

Says Charles Complin, manager of St. Catharines' Chamber of Commerce: "In the past 18 months building permits covering chiefly business and industrial expansion have totalled $2 million."

THE TRAVELOGUE of the towns of the Niagara district usually begins with the Crown Prince of the area: Niagara Falls.

Through long association with "Old Thunderer's" timeless roar, citizens of Niagara Falls have come to look upon him with affectionate indifference. Though the city gets lost in the shuffle of publicity that floods the district, Niagara Falls derives enormous monetary benefits. This year's *pièce de résistance* in the Chamber of Commerce's campaign was the silver-dollar scheme whereby Niagara Falls merchants gave their change in Canadian cartwheels (SN, July 17).

Niagara Falls is the largest of three communities comprising Greater Niagara: others are Stamford Township, fusing with the Falls, and Chippawa Village, three miles south of the other two. Stamford and Niagara Falls are virtually one city and hopeful citizens, among them Alderman G. R. Inglis of the Falls, would like to see the two amalgamated. But the scheme to join the 21,600 citizens to the 15,633 residents of Stamford is blocked by the latter's enjoyment of lower taxes and also the fruit of the city's expansion, since the Falls has no more room.

Civic affairs in Niagara Falls are under the guidance of a genial man named William L. Houck, a veteran political figure, once vice-chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission. He was elected mayor in 1947.

Approximately 25 per cent of greater Niagara's 38,733 population works in more than 50 plants scattered in the area. There's North American Cyanamid, world's largest producer of commercial fertilizer. Also, nearly 80 per cent of the world's table flatware bears a Niagara Falls stamp. Chippawa has the Norton plant, one of the world's largest producers of abrasives. Wineries, canneries and allied industries, heavy metal-making firms also figure in the area's industry and these alone pay $14 million to 9,500 men and women in salaries and reap over $68 million annually.

But it is with Hydro-electric power that the district is virtually synonymous. Power plants are landmarks: there are three of them in the immediate vicinity of Niagara Falls, two of them Hydro-owned, the third operated by the American-Canadian Niagara Power Company. But the giant plant of them all is at Queenston, seven miles down river from Niagara Falls. Latest power development is the projected Hydro tunnel which will increase the power available to Ontario. A five-year project, it will cost $150 million and will provide employment for 8,000 men. Stamford will benefit, for a $1 million "Hydro city" must be erected there to house the employees.

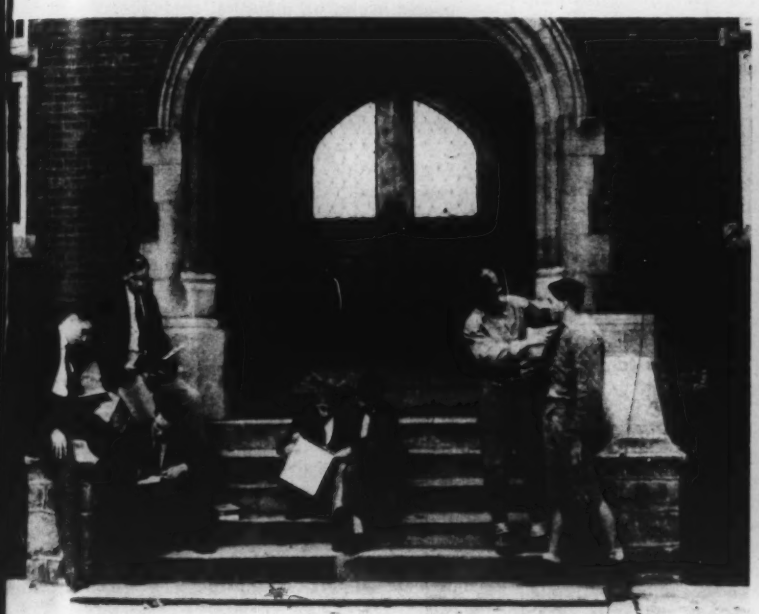
Niagara Falls as a city in the tourist limelight naturally finds itself somewhat extroverted.

Probably the most dramatic welcome is the courtesy letter from the traffic officer: "We notice from your licence that you are a visitor. We welcome you and hope you have a good time." Then the almost-apologetic ending: "By the way, old man, your car is parked by the nasty old fireplug. Try and see it doesn't happen again." *Sic transit gloria praefecti urbis!*

But for its everyday, or undress, life, Niagara Falls is highly community-minded with 23 schools and 31 churches. Current problem is the city's 200-bed hospital, sadly inadequate and operating under a stubborn deficit. Three years ago, however, voters thumbed down a proposed addition at the same time they voted for the purchase of a new cemetery site. Newspapers across Ontario made hay.*

Overnight tourists needs are catered to by the General Brock Hotel overlooking the river. Its main attractions: the Rainbow Room famous for its food and its woollen shop on the ground floor. A smaller but just as well-known hotel, the Foxhead, describes itself as a "typical old English hostelry." These, with the three smaller hotels, have combined total of 525 rooms.

*Niagara district is served by a lively trio of dailies: St. Catharines *Standard* (circ., 17,659), Niagara Falls *Review* (10,501), and the Welland-Port Colborne *Tribune* (9,557).



—Don Sinclair

RIDLEY COLLEGE *at St. Catharines is Canada's oldest boys boarding school. Headmaster is J. R. Hamilton who succeeded Dr. H. C. Griffiths last year.*

—Bud Barnett

"INVASION" *of Niagara by Americans swells annual tourist figure to 8 million. Four bridges provide easy access and rapid customs screening.*

WELLAND CANAL (foreground) *is 27 miles of engineering genius. One of many towns on it is Thorold. Ontario Paper Co. produces 175,000 tons a year.*

—W. E. Shore

WORSHIP *in district is highly diversified. Church of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, St. Catharines, is Greek Catholic Ukrainian. Cross marks its beginning.*

—Don Sinclair

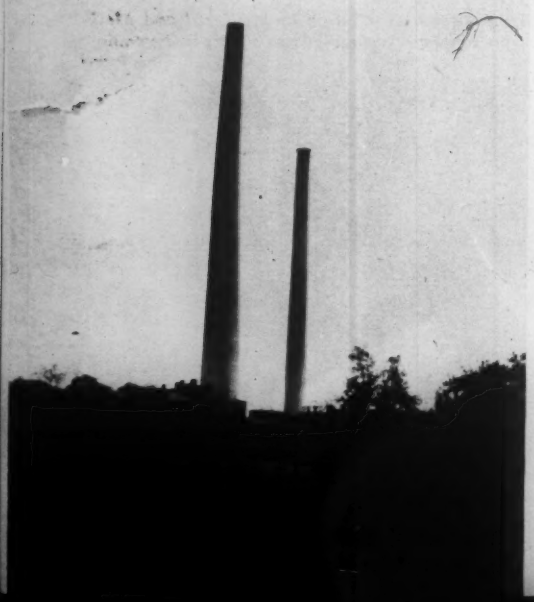
—Sentinel Services

CORNUCOPIA *is symbol of district. Guaranteed price assures profit from these peach trees.*

—Connaught Studio

TRAFFIC *problem in Welland because of canal concerns Mayor Diffin* (l.) *and City Clerk Watt.*

SMOKESTACK *of International Nickel of Port Colborne, is claimed tallest in British Empire.*
—Connaught Studio



The city has much entertainment attraction in the sports way. The Greater Niagara Baseball Association competes with Welland, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, NY, Tonnawanda, NY and Buffalo. Its key players are home-grown, not imports. Hockey had a new life-lease in the Falls and in Stamford with the building of two new arenas last year. Organized sports such as football, soccer, track-and-field events, as well as baseball, all are played at Oakes Stadium.*

Cultural interest in the city flickers spasmodically on the drama club which is reviving after 15 years of inactivity; two brass bands; three bugle-and-drum corps plus a civic boys' choir, sponsored by the Optimists.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, set beautifully at the junction of Lake Ontario and the mighty Niagara, is the repository for much of the district's history —and a favorite place for sailing. It was from there that General Sir Isaac Brock made his early-morning ride to die at Queenston in 1812.

Both Lincoln and Welland Counties have historical societies, but the Niagara Historical Society, headed by Rev. C. H. Smith (only the fifth rector in the 143-year history of St. Mark's Anglican Church at Niagara-on-the-Lake) is probably the most active guardian of history. The area's historian is undoubtedly Fonthill's Louis Blake Duff, author, chronicler of the district, and a much-demanded after-dinner speaker.

ST. CATHARINES has long called itself the Garden City, partly because of its lovely trees and lawns and partly because of the fertile gardenland in which it sits, almost hidden from the Queen Elizabeth Way. But during and since the war its character changed—industries boomed and stayed that way; population jumped 50 per cent to over 38,000.

"Of course, it's still a peach of a place, but we have a lot more than gardens now," enthuses Mayor Richard Robertson, once an auctioneer, now a big furniture selling, moving and storage man and mayor for the last two years.

"Best little sports city in the Dominion," says Rex Stimers, CKTB sports broadcaster. Lacrosse is its major sport, and local youngsters take to the gutted sticks at an early age. St. Catharines Athletics have been in the OLA finals every year since 1938, have won the Dominion championship Mann Cup five times in that period.

Main industry in St. Catharines is McKinnon Industries, a GM subsidiary employing 4,100 people and planning a $10 million expansion. With Canadian pulp and paper workers and automotive parts employees earning Canada's highest industrial wages today, it is significant that 40 per cent of St. Catharines' workers are in automotive or allied trades, and 18 per cent in the huge pulp and paper mills stretching from St. Catharines through Merritton and Thorold, along the route of the second (1845) Welland Canal.

St. Catharines has a number of secondary textile industries, while the English Electric Company is proud of building one of the world's largest transformers** requiring four flat cars to move it to British Columbia. Many plants produce tools and light metal products, down to the mighty zipper. E. E. H. "Ed" Wright, who has undertaken many government trade missions, waxes enthusiastic about a certain pitchfork his Welland Vale company built and which is now on display. It was used one night by Scottish farmer David McLean to prod Rudolph Hess into a British prison.

The district has two race tracks—Stamford and Fort Erie—and in another type of equine endeavor, St. Catharines Horse Show, with its own grounds, stages Canada's largest outdoor show.

In 12 city public schools, Superintendent M. F. Pummell still has to shuffle the booming school-age population around, despite three newly-occupied additions. There are five Roman Catholic schools and a junior high school.

Politically Lincoln County has wavered a bit in the provincial field and has been solidly Conservative in federal politics — until last year. Harry Cavers, a young lawyer, broke a 50-year tradition when he won Lincoln for the Liberals against C. Bruce Hill, manufacturer and past president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Hon. Charles Daley, Minister of Labor, is Lincoln's representative at Toronto.

A century ago many ships were built in St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie. Port Dalhousie, which has a corset factory to swell employment, also does ship repairs, but the main shipbuilding activity has shifted to fast-growing Port Weller, northern terminus of the present Welland Canal. It has the largest drydock on either side of the Lower Lakes.

Practically part of St. Catharines—though just let a Garden City resident say so!—are Merritton and Thorold, two booming industrial communities whose boom came with the various Welland Canals knifing through the area. Merritton with 4,200 people, is just "across the street," literally, from its big neighbor. Many of its people work in St. Catharines, but the big 1,400-employee Hayes Steel Products plant, Alliance and Garden City Paper mills, and Interlake Tissue mills draw local and St. Catharines workers.

Up the escarpment is Thorold—"where the steamships climb the mountain"—whose 6,200 people live in an industrial community: southern Ontario's biggest newsprint producer—205,000 tons a year turned out by the mammoth Ontario Paper Co. and the Beaver Wood Fibre Co., all going to feed the Chicago *Tribune*. Provincial Paper makes a higher class stock paper.

Famous native son is Sir Edward Beatty, while Mayor W. H. McMillan, well-known physician, was elected to represent Welland riding at Ottawa in a by-election held Oct. 17.

THE CITY of Welland is split in two by the canal, about 13 miles south of St. Catharines. It is one of the biggest industrial producers for its size. Furthermore, industry is apparent. St. Catharines and Niagara Falls both have high industrial production but the visitor doesn't tend to realize it; in Welland you can't help seeing it. "Our production is far higher than that of cities with greater population," says Chamber of Commerce manager Lorne Rice of the expansion programs carried out in the past five years by many of the 56 industries in the city and surrounding area*.

Welland's three major plants—Atlas Steel (SN, Oct. 24), Electro Metallurgical, and Page-Hersey Tubes—employ 5,000 people and are all expanding. Atlas, pioneer of stainless steel, recently opened a big cold reduction mill while Page-Hersey, making Canada's only 16-inch seamless weld pipe in a new $5 million plant, provided the bulk of the newly-opened Western oil pipeline.

These heavy industries have brought a racial conglomeration to the Welland-Crowland area. One strong racial group is composed of 4,500 French Canadians, attracted over the past 40 years to the four textile mills. The schools run night classes in English for them, and they help account for the rough division of three Roman Catholics to two Protestants in this city which has 31 churches "of every known denomination."

Welland federal riding, with 68,304 people on the voters' list, is the second-largest single-member riding in Canada, shaded only by York East. (Halifax, most populated, has two members.) It will probably be split soon, as has already been done for the provincial legislature. Ex-mayor H. W. "Joe" Walker represents the Welland end at Toronto while Mayor W. L. Houck of Niagara Falls represents that district. Both are Liberals.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

*Named after the late Sir Harry Oakes, one of the city's most famous residents. Also so dedicated is the Oakes Garden Amphitheatre at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park. His palatial mansion, overlooking the River, was deeded to the Federal Government by Lady Oakes (SN, May 30) for a National Museum.

**St. Catharines was the first city in North America to have electric streetcars in regular operation (in 1867).

*Actually, it is hard to separate Welland (16,000 people) and adjacent Crowland Township (11,000 in its urban area) and businessmen count the two as an urban area of 27,000 up 10,000 since 1940.

INFLATION:
How Far Will It Go?

by Michael Barkway

ON THE DESK in his office in Ottawa's Confederation Building, Finance Minister Abbott has a large heavy coin, about three times the size of a silver dollar. It is a German coin of the year 1923 with a face value of one billion marks. If there were any loose papers about, it could serve as a paperweight. It could also be a reminder of what real inflation means. Our troubles don't look bad when you put them alongside the German inflation of the nineteen twenties.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

In strict economic theory, prices rise when demand exceeds supply. But, in any reasonably free economy, they may rise long before. And that is what has been happening this summer. Everyone has been talking about rearmament; but actual expenditure on defence since Korea has been insignificant. Even in the U.S., where the DO (defence order) priority rating has been introduced for scarce items like steel, civilian supplies of steel have not *yet* been reduced. The mills have been setting production records, and it won't be till next month that defence demands begin to cut into civilian volume.

Expectations

Prices have risen, so far, not because of what Governments *have* spent on defence, but because of what people think they are going to spend.

In early October there were signs that these speculative or psychological factors might have worn themselves out. The U.S. wholesale price index reached a peak in the last week of September, and then turned down. But at the beginning of November the general U.S. price level was still firm, except for a seasonal drop in food. Hopes for a genuine decline were disappointed. In Canada the cost-of-living index looked as though it might pass its peak in October. This again was largely seasonal: but winter did seem to offer some respite.

Apart from the psychological element, which is real and important, three main factors seem to be influencing the Canadian price level: (1) The U.S. price of the things we buy from, or sell to, them. (2) The world price of raw materials we buy from overseas—things like rubber, wool, tin which we buy from the sterling area. (3) The effect of our own defence expenditure competing for goods and services at home.

U.S.? Europe?

The European countries are already worrying about Item 2. Nothing like the wartime Combined Boards for allocation and supply seemed feasible; but there was a scheme for tackling some things through separate commodity agreements. Item 1 depends almost entirely on the U.S. itself; and no one in Ottawa would prophesy. The big questions were: whether the heat of the rearmament drive would be maintained after the Korean success; whether Congress would balance the budget; whether house-building would be reduced by the predicted 30 per cent to 50 per cent; whether consumer demand would be restrained; whether the U.S. could again increase its productivity by more than 3-4 per cent.

There's not much Canada can do about these things. But Item 3 is largely in our own control. Next year's defence budget will be at least $1 billion; aid for Europe and the Far East will probably bring it a good deal higher. We shall certainly have to produce more than $500 millions' worth of goods and services for defence, over and above the estimate of last March.

—Capital Press

AXE-WIELDER ABBOTT: *Through inflation or taxes, less for civilians.*

Some people, on the optimistic side, say a good deal of this should come out of increased productivity. Our gross national product, now estimated at about $17 billion, has been going up by about 2½ per cent per annum. But it might be more realistic to think of the impact of each defence project. Here, for example, is a proposed naval stores at Ville La Salle, Montreal. About $2 millions' worth of construction. Pretty obviously that can't be done without affecting other construction in the Montreal area. And the impact of projects like this will be felt quickly, almost suddenly, once contracts are let and work starts. In the next six months, defence demands will begin to make a real, rather than a psychological, impact.

So far private expenditures on capital development have not been reduced: contracts were let, work was in progress. And nobody yet knows much about next year's plans. But at least two factors should discourage unnecessary work. No one wants to start a development unless he's sure he'll be able to get materials to finish it. Probably therefore any major undertaking will be discussed with the Government before it's started. It may be so important to future production that the Government will encourage it. Or it may be something that could wait, and a sensible firm would prob-

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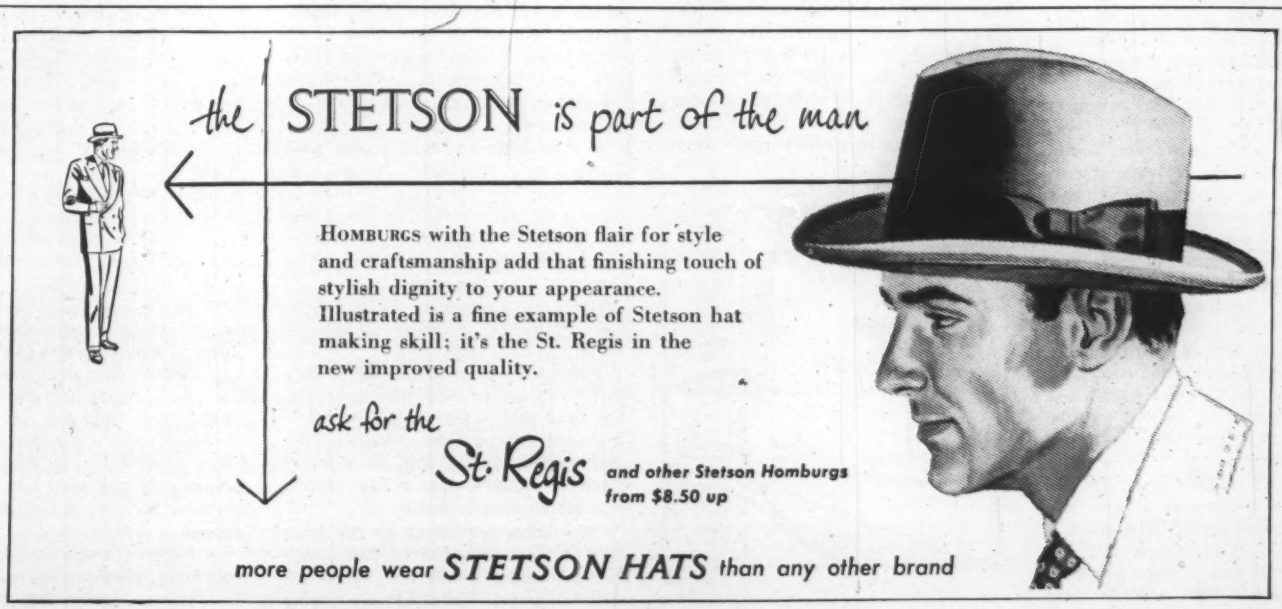
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"The Time Is Not Yet"

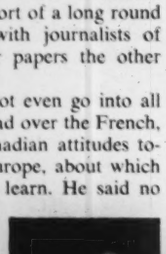
Germans Have "Had It Up to the Neck" Can't Even Think of Re-Armament

by Willson Woodside

Essen:

KANNONENFUTTER — cannon fodder—was the stark, negative title given by the local Social Democrat paper to a brief report of a long round table talk I had with journalists of half a dozen Ruhr papers the other day.

The writer did not even go into all the discussion we had over the French, American, and Canadian attitudes towards defending Europe, about which they were eager to learn. He said no word about the menace of being overrun by the Soviets if the Germans did not help to do something about this defence —and every one of these intelligent young men understood that menace very well.



—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

He began simply by stating that "no other question stirs the mind more than that of remilitarization. The man-in-the-street is dead against it. He doesn't want to be cannon fodder, and he doesn't want to be a mercenary."

He finished by saying: "It is sad to think that, even two years ago, a foreigner visiting us would never have dreamed of raising this question. Here we are, still living in a state of war, with German military leaders still being judged by foreign courts. That is not Mr. Woodside's fault, but it ought to serve as a reminder to us."

This was the opposition Labor Party paper. The Christian Democrat paper's writer said the same thing in another way. He welcomed the fact that at least in this matter he and his colleagues were in agreement in telling me that "we see the danger that threatens us, but no one is easily going to force us back into uniform, and under no circumstances will we be mercenary troops or cannon fodder. It was perhaps not entirely by chance that this discussion took place on the very day when we were mourning our brothers who are still held prisoners (in Russia)."

An independent paper was somewhat more positive. "We were able to give our American colleague this unanimous opinion: (1) We Germans want no more war. (2) If there is to be German rearmament, it must be a thorough one, since 10 or 20 divisions neither offer security for Germany, nor can play any significant role in a total European defence. (3) Germany must have her place on the command staffs, so that the German soldier will have confidence that he will not be called upon for greater blood sacrifice than the others."

This paper's conclusion was as enlightened an expression as one will find in Germany today. "The talk left us with a feeling of satisfaction. We take it as more than a gesture that we Germans should be asked for our views. We perceive in this the desire to throw a bridge from continent to continent, and make of the enemies of yesterday friends of tomorrow. It it gratifying to feel that such efforts towards understanding among the peoples are being carried forward in this manner, even if the trumpets of war are being sounded elsewhere."

And there you have, I believe, a very good summary of opinion in Western Germany on the question of German participation in Western defence. This participation has been tagged with the headline word "Re-militarization," which has about the same effect here as the bad word "Conscription" in parts of Canada.

Across the Throat

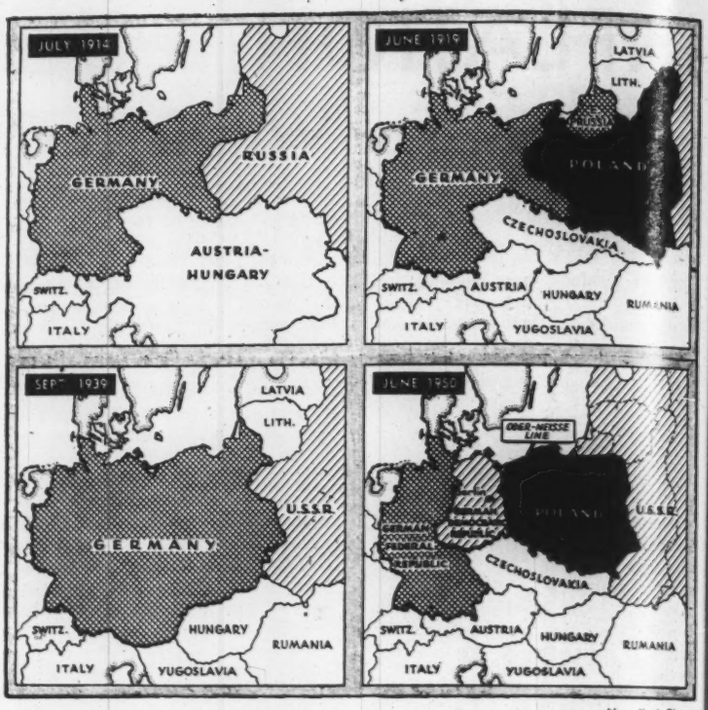
From former privates to former generals, from plain workers to big industrialists, the Germans have told me they don't want a return to the old militarism. As they all say without exception, they've "had it right up to here, *wissen sie,*" drawing a line across their throat. Some, when pressed to consider the danger of their situation, will add: *"Die Ziet ist noch nicht da"*— the time for German participation hasn't come yet.

"It is too soon after the dreadful experiences of the war: there is still no peace treaty; dismantling has only stopped in the last week or two; the German Army's name has been dragged in the mud and German officers are still being tried (notably Falkenhausen in Brussels)—*Nien, das geht ja nicht so schnell*—you just can't go that fast."

If you had seen what I have seen in the Ruhr, I don't think you would believe that this is all a clever game of dissimulation by the Germans, playing "hard to get," trying to impose conditions which will give them back a powerful German Army. The scores of people of all classes with whom I have spoken could not all have prepared the same answer. The conditions in which they are living and the experiences they have been through these past seven or eight years (after the sparkling wine of victory went flat) all argue that they mean what they say—now.

It is true that one German, after a number of drinks, said that in five or ten years, when a band came by going ta-rum-ta-ra, the Germans would pull on their high boots and fall in again. "You can't change these people. Militarism has been in their blood for 250 years, and blood is thicker than water. All this party game which you intellectuals (turning to a young Christian Democrat politician who was with us) — have set up, will be swept away."

—Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times
"FALL HAT?"



—New York Times

LOOKING BACK *and ahead: The Germans mean what they say — now.*

Warning to Remember

Here is a warning, certainly, which we should never forget. But when I went out again next morning into the bleak and horrible ruins in which the Germans are living, I wondered whether even the Germans, as we know them all too well, could forget so soon. At the present rate of reconstruction some cities, like Mulheim, which had only one big bombing raid, may be substantially rebuilt in ten or 15 years. But neighboring Essen, which had 20 big raids and 252 smaller ones, will still be rebuilding in 25 or 30 years. The same goes for Duisburg and Düsseldorf; and I would hesitate to say that Cologne could be rebuilt in half a century.

But rebuilding is well under way. Though you can never forget the ruins, which the Germans say they do not see any more, after five years, you find yourself looking more and more for the new buildings — even as you overhear Germans going along the streets, *"Na schauen sie mal, ein Neubau,"* look, another new building going up."

Four years ago there were only pathetic patching jobs being done, fixing up a corner of a former apartment house or putting a store-front into the first floor of a ruin, with an ordinary piece of window-glass in the middle of a big wooden hoarding.

Now there are stores by the hundred in all these industrial cities, with full plate-glass fronts and bright interiors. Great buildings are being thoroughly repaired and, if the exterior may often look rough, with big patches of plaster knocked off and bomb scars here and there, the interiors are completely renovated, with new doors and windows and fresh paint.

Many workers' apartment houses are being thoroughly repaired, too, and many big new blocks going up. And with this there are innumerable smaller "recovery plans" going forward. However one may feel about the Germans, one cannot help admitting that this is a brave effort. They are working with a blind courage, and the real explanation of their attitude towards rearmament, with its inevitable implications of another war, is, I think, that they can only go on working thus if they don't think about it.

In Düsseldorf, the Königsallee, once the handsomest street in Germany, with its wide boulevard, its fine trees and pond running down the middle, is quite an impressive shopping street again. Besides displaying the more common household wares it has handsome fur stores, women's specialty shops, jewellery shops, delicatessens, pastry shops and coffee houses, and a great, completely renovated movie house.

But Düsseldorf always was the capital city for Rhine-Ruhr heavy industry. It has the head offices of many coal and steel firms, and the residences of their managers and higher-paid office people. And now it has become the provincial capital for the *Land* of Rhine-Westphalia, and hence a residential centre for politicians and the civil service. It is the bright spot of the Ruhr area. And when one says "bright spot," don't forget that for every new or repaired store, office building or apartment block, there are perhaps half a dozen damaged or ruined.

A better example is Duisburg, the sprawling, always ugly industrial city

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

PRESSURE GROUP

J. L. (JOE) PHELPS has resigned his membership in the CCF party in Saskatchewan. He is the second notable resignation within a year.

J. L. Phelps offered no reason for his resignation. "I am not a member of the CCF party, nor have I been for a year now," he said. His resignation was rumored nearly a year ago but no confirmation was forthcoming until now.

When Phelps confirmed the fact, he did so in the course of a statement to *The Leader-Post*, the main burden of which was a denial that his Saskatchewan Farmers Union would be lobbying at the provincial CCF convention in Saskatoon. His announcement came out incidentally.

The other notable resignation from the CCF came a few months ago when Jacob Benson, member of the legislature for Last Mountain, announced he had quit the party and would seek re-election as an Independent. At the last legislative session, he had given clear indication of his intentions.

Phelps is a former CCF member of the legislature and former minister of natural resources in the CCF government. Following his defeat in the last election, he was instrumental in starting the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union which was built on the ashes of the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section).

He freely admitted at the time of organization that the SFU would be a pressure group to carry the voice of the farmers to governments.

Manitoba:

FOR GOURMETS

WILD RICE is to be processed in a new industry now being established at Lac du Bonnet in northern Manitoba. It will be Canada's first plant of this kind and is scheduled to begin operating this fall.

The $25,000 plant is being built by a Lac du Bonnet businessman (F. G. Wade). He set up a plant last year and operated on a small scale but was hampered by the slow methods of processing which could not handle all the available crop.

Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Resources, announcing the new undertaking, said machinery and equipment for the new plant are being manufactured in Winnipeg. The expected capacity of the plant is about 200,000 pounds per season. Present plans are to use the plant in off-season periods to clean alfalfa seeds.

Markets for output of the plant will be mainly in the United States where wild rice is used in high class restaurants to serve with wild fowl.

Ontario:

HOPELESS!

IN MARCH 1945, when he was in a hot election fight, then Premier Drew of Ontario appointed a Royal Commission on Education.

He named 21 men and women. Hon. Mr. Justice John Andrew Hope of the Ontario Court of Appeal was named chairman. And the Commission was told "to inquire into and report upon the provincial education system."

Last week Mr. Justice Hope made an announcement. The Commission's job was finished. Its report would be signed and presented to the government in December.

The Government couldn't be blamed if it asked Mr. Justice Hope to present the report to it in a bomb shelter. There was promise it would need one.

In Ontario's political history the separate school question has been dynamite. The last time it was an issue, in 1937, Premier Hepburn found this out. He had to withdraw legislation he had introduced favoring the Roman Catholic schools. Since then the only attention the question has received from a government is shudders.

With the Hope report inevitably, it appeared, it would be back in politics.

The question already, according to reports, had split the Commission. It had taken so long to prepare its findings it had become popularly known as the "Hopeless Commission." As long as two years ago the report was promised "soon." But no agreement, it seemed, could be reached on the separate schools.

For the Government it was hard to see anything but pain.

For no matter what it did, it apparently couldn't win. If it accepted any recommendations or took any action on the separate schools it would be blamed, probably by both sides, one for not having done enough, the other for having done anything. And if it didn't take any action it would be blamed too.

—CP

AT WEEK'S END, *as the news from Korea became suddenly more ominous, Defence Minister Brooke Claxton cleared the air as to the disposition of the Canadian Special Force. Second Battalion of the PPCLI will be the first to move to the battle area while the balance of the Force assembles in Fort Lewis, Wash. Here Royal 22nd Regiment says farewell to Quebec; PM takes salute.*

—CP

FEDERAL AID *to Canadian Universities was the welcome promise made by Prime Minister St. Laurent when he received an honorary degree from the University of Toronto. With him is Chancellor Vincent Massey who, "in another capacity" as Chairman of a Royal Commission, will advise the Government on methods of assistance.*

—CP

"PEACETIME" *Hyde Park Treaty: Secretary of State Dean Acheson* (left) *and Canadian Ambassador Hume Wrong* (centre) *sign an exchange of notes at the State Department which formalizes a bilateral agreement providing a modification of barriers impeding a flow of goods and speeding joint defence production for military emergencies. At right, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade of Canada.*

MORE DIRT

WINDSOR has been engaged in a cleanup of vice and gambling conditions in the city. It also is interested in another form of cleanup.

It has noted with interest the recommendation of the International Joint Commission that action be taken to end the pollution of border waters, the cost of which would be $125,000,000.

The Commission finds the Detroit river is the most polluted section of international waterways, though the St. Mary's and Niagara rivers also are mentioned.

Windsorites don't doubt this finding for a moment. They know large sections of the Detroit river are not fit for swimming. There is only one proper beach on the river, and it is near the upper end of the river leading out of Lake St. Clair. At this point the waste of Detroit and Windsor has not yet entered the stream.

The *Windsor Star* has described the river as a "virtual open sewer," a "flowing cesspool".

The Commission also is studying the pollution of the air over the border area, caused largely by the smoke and chemicals from the two industrial cities. Some of the industries and railway ferry boats have made an attempt to curtail this nuisance.

One of the big problems is that of the lake vessels which proceed through the Detroit river in a steady stream during the shipping season. One would think they "coal up" deliberately as they enter the river, emitting dense clouds of black smoke.

Windsor has enough trouble with the smoke from its own factories and from the river boats. But, when the wind is in the wrong direction, it also gets more than its share from Detroit.

Alberta:

FRUIT BELT

GOLDEN grain is not the only crop from northern Alberta's fertile farm regions. In the realm of horticulture, there is harvesting, too.

While an orchard is a rare sight in northern latitudes, crabapples are being grown with surprising success.

On the E. S. Parsons "Esplund Farm," near Boyle, 100 miles north of Edmonton, fruits are being grown successfully. E. S. Parsons, a Swede, who came to Alberta with his bride in 1913, acquired a quarter-section of 160 acres in a veritable forest of trees and brush. Here it was necessary to clear enough for a shanty.

That small start, backed by energy and confidence, resulted in building up a model farm. Recently, Parsons was chosen as one of Alberta's Master Farmers for 1950, carrying with it a $1,000 cash award.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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—Province of Alberta

FRUIT BELT *moves north. Mildred Parsons, daughter of E. S. Parsons of Esplund Farm, near Boyle, 100 miles from Edmonton, gathers a fine harvest.*

Mr. Parsons now operates a 640 acre farm. He and his wife have a family of 12 children, 10 sons and two daughters.

Diversified farming has been a feature of the farm operations. The Parsons have a fruit orchard, principal products of which are crabapples and a late plum of unnamed variety, grafted from two other species, also unnamed, obtained from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Man.

This year. Mr. Parsons obtained sufficient crabapples for 100 quarts. The total crop did not worry them as there is storage capacity for 1,000 quarts.

Master Farmer for northeast Alberta, Mr. Parsons is heading for the crown of Crabapple King.

New Brunswick:

MINE OF KNOWLEDGE

AS A REFERENCE centre for scholars and authors engaged in biographical research, Fredericton's University of New Brunswick is attaining a unique place among Canadian educational institutions.

Already UNB's new library wing —built last year by its chancellor and benefactor, Lord Beaverbrook—is the custodian of the personal papers and records of the late Viscount Bennett, native New Brunswicker who became prime minister of Canada.

Soon the papers of the late Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, another New Brunswicker who rose to the prime ministership of Great Britain after the First World War, will arrive from London, where they have been in process of sorting for a considerable time.

Now it is learned that Lord Beaverbrook has acquired from Countess Lloyd George the papers of her late famed husband, the Welsh statesman who guided the British ship of state in the latter years of the First World War. The dynamic, Canadian-born publisher-peer has assigned James Bromley Wilson, former news editor of *The London Daily Express*, to the task of selecting the most historically valuable material from the letters and chronicles. These, after they have been used for a new biography of David Lloyd George, will be shipped to Canada to repose in UNB's library.

The new library structure—known as the "Bonar Law—Bennett Wing"—contains special rooms set aside for each biographical collection.

Incidentally, His Lordship isn't overlooking the general usefulness of the library by any means. The university submits lists of volumes which it feels might well equip the shelves of the beautiful new recreational reading room, and Beaverbrook is sending the books literally by the thousands from London. The room, it is anticipated, will accommodate about 10,000 volumes.

British Columbia:

TO THE POINT

IN Victoria, BC, the Coal and Petroleum Board got itself out of an embarrassing situation. When Canada's dollar was freed, the board examined an order which granted a gasoline price increase at the time the discount was set. (In BC, the board sets prices.)

After a couple of weeks it came up with the answer: cut gasoline retail prices by three-quarters of a cent.

The men at the pumps howled. Their pumps were calibrated for tenths of cents only.

The board gravely reconsidered, revised its .75-cent cut to .8.

■ Attorney-General Gordon Wismer has announced that British Columbia will vote under the single transferable vote system in single-member ridings, "will have to do something else" in multiple-member ridings (probably proportional representation in one form or another).

The announcement was a clean scoop on the Vancouver *Sun*. The paper next day reported Premier Johnson had telephoned from his sick bed to slap Mr. Wismer's wrists. Mr. Wismer got up at Harrison Hot Springs, announced that the *Sun* story was a falsehood.

—CP

BENEFACTIONS *to the Library of the University of New Brunswick by Canadian-born British publisher Lord Beaverbrook are making that institution one of the most valuable biographical reference sources on the continent. Lord Beaverbrook is here seen in Montreal with his granddaughter, Lady Jeanne Campbell.*

—Hatt & Merrill

CHAIRMAN: *Dr. T. C. Routley of Toronto, re-elected chairman of the World Medical Association's Council at the fourth general assembly in New York. The association represents more than 500,000 doctors in 39 countries. Dr. Routley also is general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Ralph G. McInerney of Saint John is the new President of New Brunswick's Progressive Conservative Association.

Col. Cameron B. Ware, of Central Command HQ, Oakville, Ont., will take over shortly as commandant at Calgary.

RETIREMENTS

T. A. Neelin, for 26 years Superintendent of Schools in Brandon and one of Manitoba's best-known educationists.

Hugh Mackay, Progressive Conservative leader in New Brunswick; next summer, owing to ill health.

DEATHS

Robert McKee, 59, leading BC industrialist; in Vancouver General Hospital.

John Frank Lash, KC, 65, Toronto lawyer for over 40 years and one-time active sportsman; in Toronto.

Dr. Herbert Russell Baine, 59, widely known in Saskatchewan medical circles; in Saskatoon City Hospital.

Frank Waddington, 76, for 21 years Director of the Saint John, NB, City Cornet Band; in Saint John, after a short illness.

Dr. John Brown, 82, one of Vancouver's best-known physicians, in Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver.

Ernest W. McCready, 81, of Saint John, formerly one of Canada's most adventurous journalists; at Hammond River, NB, after several years of ill health. He soared to fame early in the '90's while covering a balloon ascension by actual participation.

James Stark Bell, 63, thrice-decorated veteran of World War I and one-time Varsity star footballer; in Chesley, Ont.

WORLD AFFAIRS

CHINA, (RED) STAR TURN

She Squares Off in North Korea
She's Ticked Off Re Tibet

WHEN this week, UN forces in Northwest Korea retreated, in places as much as 50 miles, through increased and desperate resistance, hitherto half-hinted fears seemed realized: Red China had come to the aid of her ideological neighbors.

A spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur described the north-west front as "serious, but not critical." But even more setbacks may be in prospect.

Air observers of the increased action (centering around Unsan, about 65 miles from North Korea's capital) reported "considerable enemy movement in the Yalu River area toward Korea." The Yalu separates Korea from Red China and the movement meant to the experts, only one thing. If the fears are true, the "enemy" (so described by Tokyo radio in place of "North Koreans") have thrown tanks, rockets, Yak planes and heavy artillery into the ferocious counterattack.

So far, the U.S. authorities have been non-committal about the rumors of Red China's assistance. But reports from soldiers engaged in the fighting say there are many Chinese in the attacking force. A captured Chinese prisoner said that 3,000 Chinese Communists are in the action; a U.S. officer attached to the ROK 1st Division said "We counted 62 dead Chinese in our area near Unsan." Even without official comment, speculation went so far as to wonder about the Chinese equipment (*e.g.* U.S. weapons, possibly obtained from the Chinese Nationalists some time ago). One thing was clear: the renewed activity had resulted in the most costly battle the UN forces have fought north of the 30th parallel.

But even while China's alleged and covert action in North Korea draws only unofficial speculation, her overt action in Tibet has drawn eloquent protest from India. The Mao Tse-tung Government, declared a sharply worded note from Premier Nehru's

—Miller

NEHRU: *A sharply worded note.*

—Sovfoto

MAO TSE-TUNG: *Red China leader whips up "Aid N. Korea" campaign.*

Government, had no justification for invading Tibet. The action, the note implied, has damaged the relations between China and India because it had adversely affected "the interest of peace all over the world."

An exchange of diplomatic notes between India and Red China as a whole reveals a decided break in the close bonds that have existed between them. China replied stiffly to India's note of protest that Tibet was a "domestic problem of the People's Republic of China and no foreign interference shall be tolerated." India's attitude, it continued obliquely, must be "affected by foreign influences hostile to China in Tibet."

India was quick to leap off the track. She protested that her policy was "entirely independent and directed solely toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the avoidance of anything calculated to increase the present deplorable tensions in the world." At week's end the dispute seemed to stand in the no-man's-land of India's, and not China's, motives.

Meanwhile, the referee (neo-Queensbury type) looked on. The Soviet press made it clear that Russia gave full support to Red China's activities in Tibet. They were, it said, "legitimate measures to complete the unification of the country and to secure peace and security." This somewhat tautological statement of the Soviet attitude was presented in an article in the *Literary Gazette* and was the first general editorial comment to appear in Moscow since the Chinese Reds were ordered to carry out the liberation of Tibet. There followed the old song that China's efforts to achieve a peaceful reunion of Tibet and China had been broken down by "imperialist conspiracy."

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"THE TIME IS NOT YET"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

at the confluence of the Ruhr and Rhine. Its port, the greatest inland harbor in the world and hence one of our top bombing targets, is alive again. It has two bridges up (the Germans themselves blew all the Rhine bridges and the *autobahn* bridges, and sank most of the Rhine shipping) and another being completed. Standing on one of these you can see scores of tugs and big power-barges on the river below, and smoke-stacks belching far up and downstream.

The city itself is a vast rubble heap. But an immense new concrete office building has been put up—it went up just like *that*, my German companion said—repairs are going forward on every side, and the Municipal Theatre and Opera House, which was utterly gutted, with the roof, balconies and stage down, has just been reopened. It still looks tough outside, but inside all is shining, modern beauty.

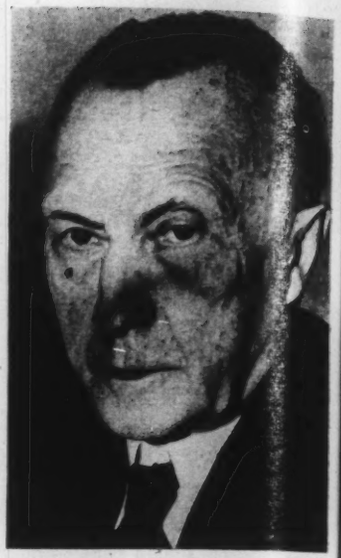
Essen is something of the same story over again, but with a very special factor: Krupps, which *was* Essen, was also to the Allied world the symbol of German warpower; what the bombs didn't destroy we have almost completely dismantled. Except for the locomotive factory, necessary to get German transport moving again after the war, you might say that the Krupp Works has ceased to exist.

I talked with the man who had just completed this Carthaginian project, and was in process of packing his files. He still displayed the single-mindedness with which he has worked for the past five years. He would have liked to have torn down the locomotive works, too; he thought it could be converted to the making of heavy tanks. But he also seemed disillusioned by the turn of events, which has now put the question of rearming Germany at the top of the agenda.

Rebuilding

He showed me the old and new plans of the site, and how it had now been divided up to provide new sites for light industry, with grass plots in between. Then I went on to the *Oberbürgermeister* of Essen, and heard of his problems in attracting new industries to this terribly ruined centre.

So Essen, too, has repaired its Municipal Concert House. Equal priority has been given to the repairing and building of stores and offices, along with homes. A number of working people with whom I had talked groused that "no houses were being built for workers, the businessmen were getting everything." But as *Oberbürgermeister* Toussain explained, it was no use building only workers' homes, if there were no business to employ them.



—Wheeler

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER: *His people work hard, bless Marshall Plan.*

Actually, left with only 20,000 rooms of its former 600,000 undamaged after the war, Essen now has 420,000 repaired or newly built rooms. Last year it built 16,000 apartment suites. But 24,000 people came in. At present it is just keeping up with the inflow. Yet, as fast as people are taken out of the air-raid shelters and put into decent new quarters, the shelters fill up again, often with refugees from the Soviet Zone.

I asked where the money for all this building came from in a ruined country, and was told about interest-free loans from the provincial government, credits from the municipality, and first and second mortgages.

I must also say that more Germans have mentioned the great help of the Marshall Plan to me than was my experience elsewhere in Western Europe, except perhaps in Holland. If this was partly intended to check the spread of Communism, it has succeeded notably. For there is very little Communism, even among the dreadful ruins of the Ruhr. But I gathered from a number of conversations that the "visit" to Soviet Russia by many of the Ruhr workers during the war had even more to do with this.

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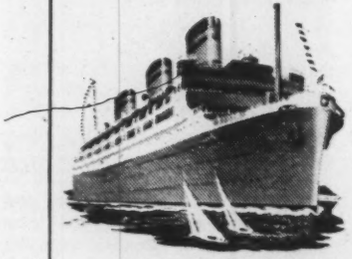

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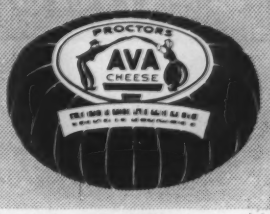

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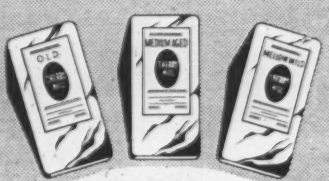

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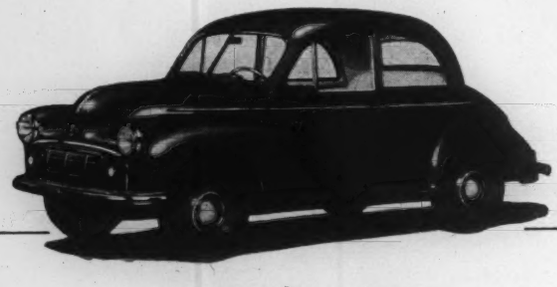

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

ACTION NEEDED NOW

Short- and Long-Term Defence Planning Simultaneous Tasks for the West

London.

A QUITE unusual amount of discussion has been aroused here by a detailed new study of the enormous problem of defence now facing Britain and the other Western Powers.

The study—which has drawn as much attention as most Government White Papers—is called "Defence in the Cold War" and is published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the influential but independent research organization founded during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and better known as Chatham House. The opinions and conclusion in it are, however, entirely those of the team responsible for the report. The team's seven members, of whom four were journalists, one an ex-diplomat and one a Conservative MP, were led by Major-General Sir Ian Jacob, who from 1939-46 was Military Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet.

SUSAN STRANGE

After many months of work, their conclusion is that not nearly enough is being done by the Western Powers to face up to the risk of war in Europe—not so much the risk of war in three or four years' time, but the risk of war now, this year or next. All through their study, they are highly critical of the Western preparedness. "Appeasement in the 1930's," they say, "may have been dangerous; but it was not more dangerous than a policy of stubbornly sticking to policies which are backed with inadequate strength, which has been the policy pursued by the British and American Governments for the last three years." All their criticisms, they feel, have become more pointed than ever after the West's narrow escape from disaster in Korea.

Forces on the Spot

The main argument on which the recommendations of this report are based runs like this:

The chief danger threatening Europe now is that Russia will intensify her cold war tactics of all mischief short of war. In order to stop these mischief operations from erupting into a major world war, the Western nations must build up forces on the spot in potential danger zones strong enough to deter and discourage their opponents. This, of course, follows the policy which the American Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, has been expounding over the past year, of building up "situations of strength" at all strategic points on the East-West frontier.

At the same time the Western nations cannot slacken the long-term effort, on which they have already embarked, of rearming themselves to the point where the Soviet Union is left in no doubt that it cannot risk allowing a general war to start. The problem, at this moment, according to the report, is that of doing *both* these things at once; that is, making a big spurt at once, and getting ready for a long haul to reach something like equal strength with Russia at the end of four or five years—by which time the American lead with atomic weapons may have disappeared altogether.

The study-group has no doubt that it will be a long haul. They see no reason after studying all the evidence and talking privately to many military experts, to disagree with the estimate made by Winston Churchill; that the West is outnumbered by eight or nine to one in Europe. They quote Emanuel Shinwell, British Minister of Defence, as saying that Russian forces number some 175 active divisions, and 19,000 aircraft, and estimate that if 100 of these divisions and 8-10,000 tactical aircraft were to attack now, they could be met by barely 12 Western Union and American divisions and fewer than 500 fighters and 100 bombers. Reviewing all the arguments on both sides, they reach the conclusion that the West must set itself a target of multiplying its air forces by 10, and building up its 12 rickety divisions to between 50 and 55.

Emergency Measures

Meanwhile, as emergency measures, they strongly urge the immediate despatch of British and American infantry and armor to the European Continent, and the immediate expansion of Western air forces, by equipping them with existing piston-engined aircraft rather than waiting for jet-planes to be built and pilots trained to fly them. If this is done, the study-group feel, the problem of bringing the Germans into the European defence force will be half-way to solution.

The Atlantic Pact organization, they also consider, must be simplified and streamlined, and most executive power given to the Three-power Standing Group. Another suggestion is that American and Commonwealth forces in Korea should be gradually diverted to Indo-China and Malaya to release French and British units for European service.

Judging by its first reception here, the conclusions of this independent study are widely shared in Britain. The climate of opinion in Britain has not until now shown much sign of having been affected by events in Korea and Eastern Germany. Now it seems as though people here are getting ready, at last, to face the danger of war in Europe and the necessity of defence on a much bigger scale.

By Susan Strange, Special To The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

■ France is becoming much more interested in Canada. Three reasons were given in Edmonton by French journalist **Merry Bromberger:** Canada's growing importance in world affairs, her growth in industry and mineral wealth and the desire of thousands of French people to come to Canada. Mr. Bromberger is an editor of *La Presse,* Paris evening daily, and *Constellation,* France's largest monthly magazine. He is touring Canada so that he can tell his readers what it's really like.

■ Sioux Lookout, 250 miles northwest of Port Arthur, Ont., is in the midst of a gold boom. In the past month Provincial Mining Recorder **Tom Wood** has issued 60 licenses and 1,000 claims have been staked since a find on Neepawa Island. Even **Mayor William W. Fuller** has joined in the scramble. Hotels are jammed, there are lineups at restaurants, but the most surprised people are the local taxi companies. Their business has increased by 30 per cent. It seems many of today's prospectors ride out in cabs to stake their claims.

■ "Too few people realize we have a splendid textile industry in this country," said **Minister of Trade and Commerce C. D. Howe,** (shown below, right, with **Minister of Veterans' Affairs Hugues Lapointe)** when he opened an exhibit of Canadian textiles at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. And he believes in his own medicine. "I have a couple of suits made of Canadian materials and they are every bit as good as imports." The Korean war has brought a sudden demand for textiles. "Your industry," the Minister told the 250 producers present, "is coming to the rescue again as it did in the last war."

HOWE: *"I have a couple of suits . . ."* —CP

■ **Father Francis Pander,** parish priest of Candiac, Sask., has a new method of growing fruit trees. He now has 175 young trees within a year of buying two nursery apple trees. He "layer plants" the lower branches so that just the tips show above the soil and then waits till roots form. When this occurs he separates the branches from the main tree. By this method a tree can produce fruit in a single year. Father Pander is 76. He started his gardening 10 years ago when a doctor told him to stop reading to save his eyesight. And now he's going to see what Saskatchewan-grown apricots, peaches and oranges are like.

■ In Vancouver, **James A. Vance,** President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, advised young Canadians to "go north." Graduates, he said, cannot expect to find nice, comfortable office jobs at $10,000 a year. They will have to go out to the bush. "Our economy is expanding. The north is wide open . . . And we've got a big job to do."

■ **Nurse Mildred Steele** of Beechy, Sask., was one who found that going north paid off. When she settles down to married life she'll know a lot more about what's in store for her than "Mrs. Mike" did. She's spent the last two years at Lake Harbor, a far northerly outpost on Hudson Bay. She was the only nurse among 2,000 people. One of the other 1,999 was her future husband, an RCMP officer.

■ **Norman McLaren,** head of animation at the National Film Board, has

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

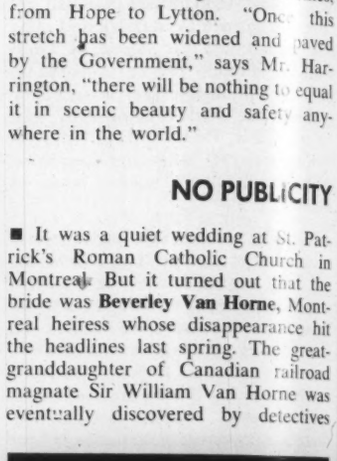
won three prizes at the Fifth International Film Festival at Salerno, Italy. "A Little Phantasy," suggested by a 19th-century painting, won the commercial photographers' cup; "Fiddle-De-Dee," a colored interpretation of a fiddler, won the Gulf of Salerno trophy; and "Loops," an experimental film, was given honorable mention in the miscellaneous film section.

■ As representative of the senior dominion, the **Hon. W. Ross MacDonald,** Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons was to lead the procession of Commonwealth Speakers at the opening of Britain's new House of Commons, was to lead the procession they saw Mr. MacDonald's hat. All the other 25 Speakers wear wigs with their robes of office but the Canadian speaker wears a tricorn. British protocol experts could not decide whether it was correct for Speaker MacDonald to wear a hat in the King's presence. An hour before the ceremony Mr. MacDonald still didn't know what he was to do with his hat. But a decision was finally reached. As the procession turned into Westminster Hall, Speaker MacDonald was seen in the lead, hat firmly on head.

■ The first easterner to be initiated into BC's Cog Grinders' Club was **Don Parke,** President of the Ontario Automotive Transport Association. He had the necessary 100,000 miles of accident-free driving behind him. And to conform to club rules 10 pounds of BC soil flown to Toronto were under his feet while he was being given his membership badge by President **Walter Harrington** of Boston Bar, BC. Most Cog Grinders are experts at negotiating the Caribou Trail which twists 70 miles through BC's Rockies, from Hope to Lytton. "Once this stretch has been widened and paved by the Government," says Mr. Harrington, "there will be nothing to equal it in scenic beauty and safety anywhere in the world."

NO PUBLICITY

■ It was a quiet wedding at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Montreal. But it turned out that the bride was **Beverley Van Horne,** Montreal heiress whose disappearance hit the headlines last spring. The great-granddaughter of Canadian railroad magnate Sir William Van Horne was eventually discovered by detectives working in a Vancouver restaurant. The search got front page coverage but pictures were hard to come by. This time the event was again a surprise to her friends but the bride posed happily when leaving the church. Bridegroom was James Robert Beattie of St. Jovite, Que. The honeymoon will be spent at St. Andrews, NB.



—CP

QUIET *wedding but pictures in order.*

■ New President of the Public Personnel Institute of the Federal Government Departments is **J. Howard Currie.** He is the Department of Labor's Chief of Personnel. This little-known organization started in 1946, has 50 members. By means of seminar and committee techniques a continuing study is made of problems relating to government service personnel. The group is only actually in existence when it meets twice monthly. Vice-president is **Les Rodger,** of the Department of Trade and Commerce. **Fred W. Whitehouse** of the Post Office Department continues as Secretary.

J. HOWARD CURRIE

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

L'ENFANT ET LES SORTILEGES—*Ravel.* This is a one-act fantasy of cat, bat, trees, fire, etc., characters—speaking French against a mood-setting music that comes in flashes of bizarre sounds and themes. "The Dream of a Naughty Child" (translated title) is hardly a children's item, unless they speak French and think Ravel, but grown-ups may like it. Ernest Bour, conducting the Orchestre National and the French Radio Choir, has turned out a finely recorded work with unusual and artistically constructed music. (*Columbia—ML4153.*)

ROMEO AND JULIET OVERTURE (*Tchaikovsky*) and ROMEO AND JULIET Op. 17—Dramatic Symphonic Excerpts (*Berlioz*). Toscanini and the NBC Symphony run a romantic gamut here in two directions. With Tchaikovsky the well-worn programmatic themes become sheer emotion voiced and developed with loving care by today's maestro, in woodwinds and strings; with Berlioz's excerpts the romanticism is less flamboyant but just as warm. Here the emotion bursts in flashes of superb orchestral expression. Recording: excellent. (*RCA Victor—LM1019.*)

A FRENCH SONG RECITAL—Mezzo-soprano Jennie Tourel, with Erich Itor Kahn and George Reeves at the piano, sings five poems of Baudelaire to Débussy's music. It's a grand collection in miniature of French art song. Performance is warm and lyrical and perceptive in expression; the recording, except for some piano tonal reproduction, is good. (*Columbia—ML4158.*)

HOLBERG SUITE, OP. 40—*Grieg*—A group of Norwegian dance tunes (*Prelude, Sarabande,* etc.) that Grieg originally wrote as piano items, then arranged for orchestra. The suite has charm and contrast. But in the concluding lively Rigaudon, Boyd Neel's String Orchestra, good in the previous lyrical sections, does a lack-lustre performance with a minimum of spirit. *London—LPS173.*

SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN E FLAT MAJOR—*Sibelius.* Erich Leinsdorf and the London Philharmonic Orchestra give a superbly taut reading to this gorgeous symphony. The *ffrr* recording is, oddly enough, not noticeably superior to the earlier (Rodzinski - Cleveland Orch.; Kajanus for Sibelius Society) versions. (*London—78—LA142.*)

SYMPHONY NO. 7 IN C MAJOR ("THE GREAT")—*Schubert.* The Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam under Mengelberg give us the only available recording of this rather repetitious work. Unflagging zeal of the orchestra in striving to maintain variety produces sometimes brilliant sometimes dogged readings. Recording: good. (*Capitol—33—P8040.*)

CONCERTO IN A MINOR—*Schumann.* Artur Rubinstein and the RCA Victor Orchestra under William Steinberg and the tenth recording of the ever favorite concert work. Not so warm as earlier versions (*e.g.,* Giseking and Prussian State Orchestra (Columbia)) in spite of range of virtuosity. (*Victor—33—LM1020.*)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS — Movie-star Errol Flynn swashbuckles (sound-and-talk-wise, that is) his way through an interesting dramatic adaptation of the Dumas story—the episode of the Queen's necklace. The editing job was done by Ralph Rose. (*Columbia—ML4162.*)

■ Canadian Ballet Festival schedule (revised) was issued this week and shows that 15 groups are participating in Montreal beginning Nov. 20. Seven of the groups are of Montreal while the others come from as far as Halifax and Vancouver. The list of groups taking part is: Vancouver Production Club; Ballet Ruth Sorrel (Montreal); Gotshalk Halifax School; Winnipeg Ballet; Ottawa Ballet; Montreal Ballet; Le Ballet Concert (Vancouver); Les Ballets Quebec (Montreal); Elizabeth Leese Ballet (Montreal); Ottawa Classical Ballet; Alvarez and Carlotta Ballet (Ottawa); Volkoff Canadian Ballet (Toronto); Ballet Music Hall (Montreal); New Dance Theatre (Toronto); Ballet Entre Nous (Montreal).

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MEDICINE

THROUGH OTHER MOTHERS

Current Study of Milk Factor in Mice May Throw Light on Cancer Cause

IF CANCER of the breast were caused the same way in women as it is in mice, it would be possible almost to eliminate the disease from women of future generations. Hence, one of the most urgent problems that has been faced by cancer investigators over the past few years has been that of deciding whether cancer of the breast in women *is* caused the same way as it is in mice.

This is not a problem to be settled quickly, chiefly because it requires that families be studied through several generations. This is easy to do with mice because several generations may be raised and studied over a period of a few years. It was a study of this kind that permitted the chief cause of cancer of the breast in mice to be learned a few years ago. It was discovered that the disease generally occurs only in female mice that have been nursed by certain mothers—those mothers whose milk contains a virus-like agent called the *milk factor*.

Thus, a baby female mouse that receives milk factor in the first few weeks of its life not only tends to develop cancer of the breast when it matures but also, whether it develops cancer or not, passes the factor by means of its milk on to its own offspring, when it nurses them.

These findings in mice have been widely publicized and the fear that a similar milk factor may play a part in cancer of the breast in women has given concern to many young mothers whose mothers or grandmothers have had cancer of the breast. It is, therefore, most opportune that the results of the first study designed to prove whether or not there is a milk factor concerned in the cause of cancer of the breast in women have just been published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* by Dr. Herbert Horne of Brookline, Mass.

By combing the records of several hospitals Dr. Horne collected the case histories of 1,000 women who had cancer of the breast. From these he selected 88 women who were not only living themselves but whose mothers also were living and capable of being questioned as to whether or not their daughters had received human milk.

This study which was made over only two generations—which is the best that can be done for the moment—while it does not provide a complete answer to the problem is nevertheless very helpful. If it had shown that there were no cases of cancer of the breast in women that had not received breast milk, it would have indicated that there was a milk factor concerned in human cancer. But the fact that 9 out of the 88 women (10.2%) had never received a drop of human milk makes it very doubtful if there is any factor in human milk which is of much importance in causing cancer. The fact that 89.8% of the women did receive breast milk does not prove anything to the contrary because this is approximately the percentage of all women who received at least some.

—Globe and Mail

UPS AND DOWNS *in his height too.*

CUBIT'S LENGTH

ANYONE, say about five foot ten, who seeks a position calling for a person of at least that height, should apply first thing in the morning. Tall people, particularly when they are young, normally become almost three-quarters of an inch shorter during the day. Furthermore, anyone applying for such a position should not carry a couple of heavy suitcases.

The reason for this daily oscillation of the length of the body, according to Dr. De Puky, who measured over one thousand people of all ages at different times of the day, lies in the cartilaginous discs that are sandwiched between the bodies of the vertebrae in the backbone. Bone is well-nigh incompressible. But the cartilaginous discs between the bodies of the vertebrae are not so rigid; furthermore they seem to be able to take up and lose water at different times of the day. Both of these qualities of the discs are of importance in permitting the backbone to lengthen and shorten. The fact that the discs are not rigid allows the curve of the backbone to become more pronounced as the day progresses, and the fact that the discs can also lose water permits the individual bones of the backbone to approach each other more closely and this of course helps shorten it.

As people age the cartilaginous discs between the vertebrae become increasingly thinner; this is one reason for people becoming shorter as they grow older. At the age of 24 the discs are one-third as thick as the vertebrae but at the age of 60 the discs are only one-quarter as thick.

THEATRE

SPOTLIGHT ON MONTREAL

Trinity Plans Canadian Entry: MRT Launches Drive: Campagnons Play for Schools: Negro Guild Starts

THREE plays and a visit were on SN's agenda in a recent Montreal round-up.

First, we saw Trinity Players in "The Fourth Wall." This group, playing in Trinity Memorial Church, is one of the oldest—if not the oldest—in Canada. Director Basil Donn believes they started in 1902 and certainly were producing plays by 1906. Basil has a syllabus to prove it. He speaks authoritatively from 1914 on. That was the year he joined. In 1924 he became their paid director; has directed most of the plays since then. Last year he thought it about time some others took over and arranged to do only two of the annual four productions.

Trinity Players won the Canadian entry award in last year's regional Festival. This was "Jupiter in Retreat" by Janet McPhee and Herbert Whittaker, directed by Charles Rittenhouse. This year Charles will direct the Festival entry again. And again it will be a Canadian play — "The Bridge" by playwright Joseph Schull. Oddly enough their first regional entry, back in 1933, was a Canadian one, "Low Life" by Mazo de la Roche.

The Montreal Repertory Theatre was doing "Goodbye, My Fancy." Scheduled for nine performances, the play was a sell-out by the second night and extra performances were arranged. Director was Jean de Savoye, a teacher in the MRT School.

For their gala 21st anniversary production, MRT has arranged to do a translation of Cocteau's "The Infernal Machine." Plans now include a guest list of distinguished French Canadians and officials of the French Government and a formal reception on the opening night, Nov. 22.

Then, too, MRT is making a bid this year for new members by means of a new type of membership. Previously the Theatre Club—four or five years old — was open only to persons who had participated in MRT productions. The Club had speakers, arranged exhibits, read plays and held social functions. This fall it was decided to open the Club to anyone interested. The new members would be privileged to attend all the Club's activities, borrow books from MRT's theatre library of about 3,500 volumes and receive the monthly *Cue* magazine.

In an all-out drive for these new members, the Club invited actor José Ferrer to speak at an open meeting; hopefully arranged for 500 seats in the ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel. Over 1,000 people came. Ferrer was on a ten-city tour in advance of bookings for his film, "Cyrano de Bergerac"; was so pleased with his audience that he is letting MRT sponsor the Montreal première of the film.

Then the Club got in touch with ANTA (American National Theatre Academy) in NY and arranged through them for actor Walter Abel to come up and address a membership-only meeting in the MRT Playhouse. As a result, an "old" member told us that the Club now has over 300 new members.

Next, SN went to see *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent* in their last-year-acquired playhouse. They were playing "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," that High School perennial.

And this year, the Protestant high schools had arranged to bring to the theatre those students who had studied the play last year or were starting it this year. And a very happy idea it was. SN and the young English-Canadian and French-Canadian audience had the time of their lives watching the antics of the Perrichon family.

And lastly, SN paid a visit to the Negro Theatre Guild. This is the group that won such high praise for their "Emperor Jones" in the 1949 Dominion Drama Festival finals. Unfortunately, they have lost all their old members and are starting from scratch again. They have engaged Norma Springford to give weekly lessons in speech, posture, mime and reading.

THE PERRICHONS: *Renée David, Guy Hoffman, Madeleine Langlois.*

CALL BOARD

Nov. 15: "Hay Fever" by Workshop 14, Calgary.
Nov. 15: "You Can't Take It With You" by St. John's Players, Newfoundland.
Nov. 16: "French Without Tears" by Regina Little Theatre.
Nov. 22: "The Infernal Machine" by Montreal Repertory Theatre.
Nov. 23: "Hay Fever" by McGill Players' Club, Montreal.
Nov. 25: "Medea" by Hart House Theatre, Toronto.
Nov. 28: "Laura" by UBC Players' Club Alumni, Vancouver.
Nov. 29: "Candida" by Trinity Players, Montreal.
Nov. 30: "Born Yesterday" by U of Man. Stage Society, Winnipeg.

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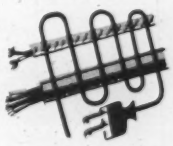

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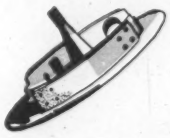

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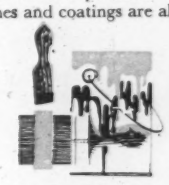

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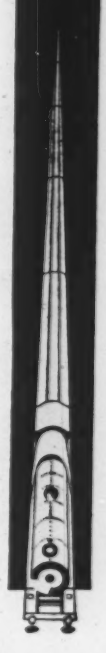

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INTERMISSION

A Good Rest at Home

by Stuart Trueman

NOTHING cures a man's cold more quickly than a good rest at home.

Everyone at the office will assure you of this when you start sneezing over them, and they will push you out the door with admonitions to take care of yourself, to refrain from worrying about how things are going, and to stay away until you feel completely well.

Once outside, a new spring comes into your stride. A day in the luxury of bed — perhaps two days. That's the life! You can see yourself propped up with a good book, nibbling a lunch served on a bed tray by a devoted wife. She is whispering to the youngsters peering in the doorway, "Sh-h-h-h! — Father is very ill."

Just as you pictured it, she meets you worriedly at the door. But here, right at the outset, she misses her cue entirely. Where she should say, "You poor dear; let me help you up the steps," she says, "Well What did you forget this time?"

"I'm a sick man."

"*Sick!* You do not look sick. What's the matter with you?" This wasn't in the script, either.

"I have an awful (cough, cough) cold."

"Oh, for heaven's sake. You scared me. You haven't half as bad a cold as I've got. Wait — where do you think you are going?"

"Up to bed (cough, cough)."

"You can't do that—I just made your bed. Lie on the chesterfield if you think you have to lie down."

You turn on the radio, and lie down, and she reappears hauling the vacuum cleaner. "Move to the armchair; I'll do the chesterfield first so you can move back."

YOU SIT down. The vacuum cleaner makes the radio roar. You get up and turn the radio off. You sit down. The chair feels very comfortable. You get up and go back to the chesterfield so she can do the chair. You get up and go back to the chair. You lift one foot, then the other, so she can do the carpet. You get up so she can move the chair and do the carpet.

You give up and plod aimlessly out to the kitchen, pausing to warn your three-year-old son off the second-floor bannister. Reaching the kitchen, you hear your wife scream, and you sprint back expecting the worst has happened. You find her saying, "Mummy told you *never* to pick the leaves off her plants."

You shuffle back to the kitchen, wishing you had something to do. You raise the stove lid idly, and a voice says, "Don't throw that cigarette box in the stove, please; I'm trying to bake a cake in the oven." This makes no sense to a husband, but only a husband with no sense will question it.

AS YOU shuffle out of the kitchen again, the three children tag along, asking you to play barber. This is a game they made up three months ago, the last time you took a midday nap, and the gaps in your hair are still growing back. You say no.

You get down on all fours to see what the lower bookshelves contain, as you forgot to bring home that good book. The result consists of "Orations Delivered at Saint John's Loyalist Centennial, 1883," "The Outdoor Girls at Lake Winneehassee" (1916), and three children climbing on your back and vigorously pummelling you to giddap.

A minute later, locking yourself in the cellar, you hopefully begin The Outdoor Girls:

Sarah stood pensively on the diving-board, scanning the end of the lake for the steamer. "Oh, p'ease, dear Bluebell, please hurry up!" she exclaimed impetuous'y. "If you don't arrive soon I sha'l die of quiet exasperation." She looked down at her mischievous friend Gladys, who was washing her middie and making impish faces at her. "Sarah," the fun-loving girl said with a ringing laugh, "do stop fretting. For *my* part I shall not care if the dad-blamed boat *never* comes." Sarah, who was wearing her only pressed pair of bloomers, nearly fell into the water in astonishment. "Please!" she replied earnestly. "You will regret your new slang expressions if Camp Mother Brewster hears, and then you cannot be Sequoia Maiden at the Starlight Ceremony."

You close the dad-blamed book in quiet exasperation, trudge up the stairs, and leave for the office, noticing pleasurably that the further away you get from the house the better you feel.

Yes, nothing cures a man's cold more quickly than a good rest at home. Often it cures colds for years to come.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

The Long and Short of Evening Elegance

"NUIT BLANCHE," *dinner dress of ice white satin beaded with jet. Pencil slim skirt has pleat in back, sash tied on side. Dramatic accents: black fox muff and stole, long black kid gloves, jet jewellery. By Christian Dior.*

BLACK CHANTILLY LACE *with white satin. Multiple-ruffled skirt is designed over a black taffeta slip. Off-shoulder bodice is embroidered with rhinestones, white sequins; rhinestone buttons. By Patullo-Jo Copeland.*

PALE PINK, *green and cream brocaded silk satin for "white tie" evenings. Slim wrap-around skirt is softened with floating panel. Cuffed bodice. Ben Reig.*

The Man in Your Life . . . And His Clothes

by Bernice Coffey

AND NOW Queen Victoria . . . who certainly is not in a position to defend herself . . . is being blamed for lack of color in men's clothing. They say that when the Queen decreed an intensive period of mourning for the Prince Consort, the peacock was taken out of man. And—whether or not they've been aware of it—men of this and past generations have been in mourning for the Prince Consort.

Only within the last ten years have the first timid signs of emergence been detected . . . the occasional uninhibited tie, more colorful sport clothes, a bolder approach to pattern and color . . . but within the bounds of good taste.

Coming closer in point of time women, directly or indirectly, are still a factor in what men wear. Their influence is felt in at least 75 per cent of all clothes bought by men in this country. The Men's Fashion Council of Canada says so. The Council is authority, too, for the statement that the annual clothing bill for men's clothing is about a third of a billion dollars. (Billions sound so much more impressive than mere millions.)

Men's clothing people looked hard at that 75 per cent, decided it would be A Good Thing for all hands if women were kept informed. First move in this campaign of enlightenment was to take several women's editors on a tour of four men's wear shops — establishments where décor leans heavily to oak panelling, oak furniture, sporting prints, uncompromising lighting and one full-length mirror in each fitting-room. "Not one man in a hundred wants to see the back of his suit," a clothier told SN.

In the eyes of women, accustomed to rapid seasonal changes in their own styles, men's styles show few changes from year to year. But if the man in your life still clings to a suit made seven years ago, you will find there are subtle differences between it and one of his newer suits. Masculine fashions have a seven year cycle. And a new cycle is beginning this year.

They say the next phase will see men looking neater, trimmer, better groomed. When going about their business in the city, they won't look like country squires, or as though their clothing had been picked up in odd lots at one of the better rummage sales. They'll look more like Anthony Eden.

But the neater, more urbane appearance will, the clothing people insist, not be achieved at the cost of comfort. In fact, men's clothing is more comfortable right now than it has ever been before. All the old-fashioned hair-cloth and heavy canvas that used to go into the "inners" of a coat are no more. Instead, coats are con-

—Nott & Merrill

TARTAN *dinner jacket is to be worn with regular evening trousers, white formal shirt with turn down collar, and black bow tie. For the host.*

—Panda

THE BLUES: *Coat* (left) *is a dark blue cloth, light in weight but warmth-giving. Suit at right is a dark blue shadow stripe model; longer line lapels.*

—Nott & Merrill

NEW TREND *in suits. At left, conservative three-button single breasted model with notched lapels. Emphasis is on trim fit, comfort and neatness.*

—Panda

WEEKENDERS: *Light weight tweed* (left). *Right, Glenurquhart check; yellow knitted waistcoat; grey flannel slacks. Note shorter length trouser.*

structed to fit easily and well without being bolstered by heavy lining.

Same thing with the dinner jacket. Add to this the fact that the soft front shirt is being worn with it, and you may find it surprisingly easier to persuade your husband to dress up for evening occasions. And lighter weight cloth is being used for tail-coats. The satin lining weighs less, too.

Even conservatives are beginning to swing to the soft attached collar instead of the fused collar. Fifty per cent of men's shirts sold nowadays have soft collars. They like English twin-tab collar shirts, too—two detachable collars to a shirt. And if you think men's styles lack variety, you might drop in at one shop where they have no less than 36 types of white shirts!

Here is a summary of some of the changes coming or already here in men's clothing:

Suit coats will fit better, be from ¾ to 1 inch shorter than last season.

Sleeves . . . narrower and neater, with high arm hole for comfort . . . possibly with surgeons' cuffs (we don't know what they are, either!).

Shoulders . . . not so wide or square.

Lapels . . . narrower, straighter, "with high gorge line and low set collar to show a goodly amount of linen."

Two-button single-breasted coat is most favored style, but the double-breasted is still popular. The latter "should button at the waistline rather than at the bottom button as heretofore."

Hats . . . brims are narrower; ribbon bands are wider, darker.

Ties . . . narrower with smaller pattern, smaller tie knots. Ties are now up to nine inches longer than they were before the war, when the average length was about 45 inches.

Hose . . . plain, or small neat patterns.

Suit coats still have two inside breast pockets — one in either front. This is for the man who carries his office with him. Clothiers, as well as wives, deplore the habit. They think too much carried in breast pockets of suit coats tends to mar the lines of the coat, but men insist on them.

Waistcoats are being worn by more businessmen—mainly because a vest is another good place to carry things. The backless vest, cut quite low in front, is a new wrinkle.

As for **color**—men are exceedingly broad-minded. They're partial to almost any color . . . if it's blue.

One of the things apt to impress any woman let loose in a men's shop, is the high quality of everything. Magnificent suitings of finest wool, bolts of splendid tweeds. Or 100 per cent pure cashmere (a jacket of it costs $115) . . . handblocked silk ties, mufflers of heavy silk. The well-dressed man is indeed well-dressed.

Another thing which women are apt to learn with awe and envy—no charge is made by clothiers for alterations. It's all on the house or, to put it another way, everything is included in the original price.

And, ladies, believe it or not, clothiers say re women's taste in men's clothes, "Women are inclined to be very conservative."

There's strong evidence that gallons of orange juice and codliver oil consumed by yesterday's children are paying off in today's taller adults. Average man's three-piece suit requires between 3½ and 3¾ yards of material, 56 to 60 inches wide. Fifteen years ago it was a quarter to a half yard less.

"Definitely, the Canadian man's stature is increasing," says Charles W. Callow, president of the Custom Tailors and Designers' Association of Toronto. "Tailors see this in successive generations."

Not long ago a survey in a number of stores ranging from Victoria, BC, to Yarmouth, NS, was made by the Men's Fashion Council. In the west coast city, one noticeable 1950 sales trend in the best shops has been to plaid sport jackets. In Yarmouth, on the other side of the continent, which is frequented by big game tuna anglers from all over the world, a coming trend reported is the collarless sports jacket, which goes well with the sports shirt.

One thing, according to the survey, the women of Victoria and Yarmouth do agree on when they set out on a buying spree for their menfolk . . . his pyjamas should be gaily and boldly striped.

—Nott & Merrill

THE *CONFORMATEUR, a device to determine size and shape of man's head before he buys a hat. Worn here by Chris Wahlroth, Chairman Men's Fashion Council of Canada. At right, owner James Cameron, Sr., Cameron-Jeffries Ltd.*

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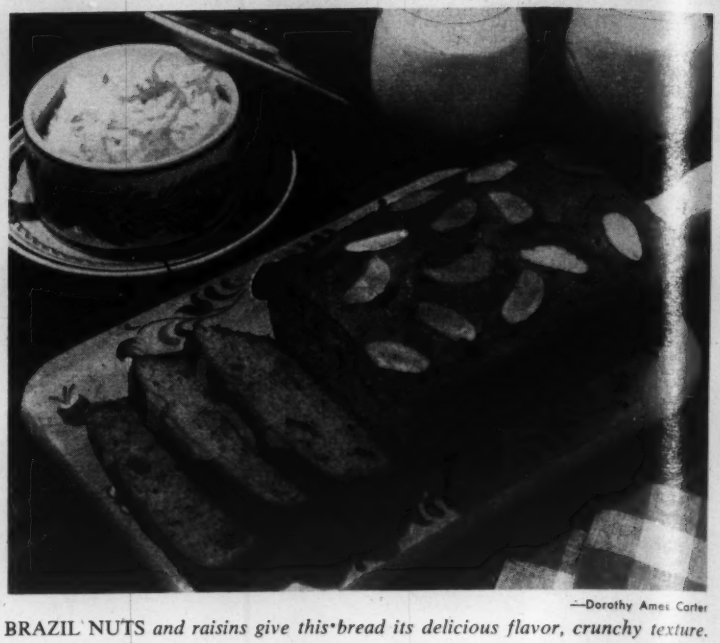
● *Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA



—Dorothy Ames Carter

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Concerning Food:

BREAD WITH GLAMOUR

A SLICE of sweet bread is a choice morsel to enhance the "loafing" hour. Serve it for a.m. coffee, p.m. tea, after-school munching or evening refreshments. Sliced and buttered or spread with cream cheese, a loaf of fancy bread is an adaptable piece of baked goods to have in the bread box.

Either variety of loaf — quick or yeast—has equal charm when served with a cup of steaming brew or a glass of milk. The word "quick" refers to the length of leavening time, not the making and baking procedure. So don't be deceived—a quick bread has as many ingredients as cake but the

Brain-Teaser:

Start Scraping

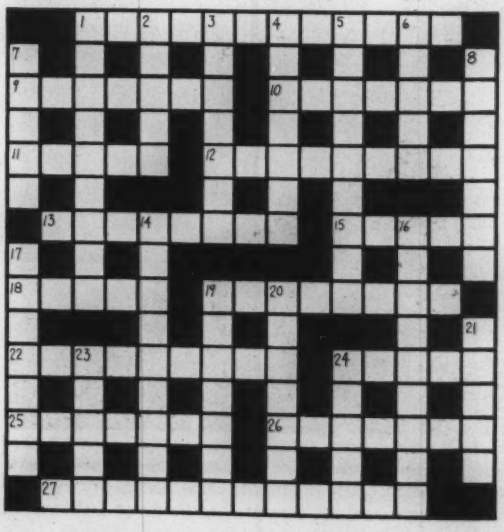
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Bows for the long haired? (12)
9. Did one of these bring Achilles' calf to heel? (7)
10. The cake King has nothing. (7)
11. A lark in Africa. (5)
12. Shocked by nude toads? (9)
13. A demon wild about Ont.? No, Alta.! (8)
15. More pleasing than a Riviera resort, it seems. (5)
18. Stand around like an alfresco caroller. (5)
19. Strains after verses. (8)
22. O cruel she, to behave in such a fashion. (9)
24. A timely strike. (5)
25. It's bursting with growth. (4, 3)
26. It appears the reporter introduces himself to print. (7)
27. Does he make sport of his views for those who will listen? (6, 6)

DOWN

1. "My country 'tis of thee", by Sibelius. (9)
2. Amusing part of a good rollick. (5)
3. Suicide was Hedda Gabler's in Ibsen's. (4, 3)
4. Ancient tough guy. (7)
5. Evidently takes quite a lot of pull to contact this. (9)
6. Massage naked. (5)
7. On which you're bound to finish in a dead heat. (5)
8. Red snow will surely become one of the seven! (7)
14. Perhaps uncomfortable but necessary position for 27 to be placed in. (2, 3, 4)
16. Don't mince matters when seasoning! (9)
17. The hold holds it for an even keel. (7)
19. Second helping, please! (7)
20. Fool around four, or five at the outside. (7)
21. In a ferment, an Irish poet turns tail. (5)
23. I believe the company's in the red? On the contrary! (5)
24. This island must have corn for the goat. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Prince Charming
10. Under
11. Impromptu
12. Persevere
13. Limp
15. Instil
17. Venison
20. Cornish
21. Odessa
23. News
24. Important
28. Eliminate
29. Loose
30. The seven dwarfs

DOWN

2. Rider
3. Norwegians
4. Elite
5. Happened
6. Rook
7. Imprisons
8. Grumpy
9. Pumpkin
14. Cinderella
16. Snow White
18. Aspirate
19. Oak tree
22. Insert
25. Plead
26. Aloof
27. Mice

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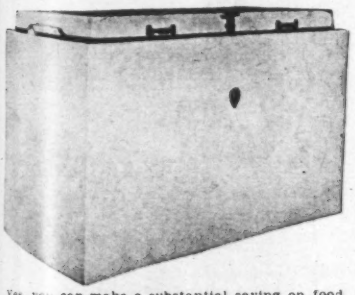

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mixing method is as for muffins. Here is a good example and a good bread!

Brazil Nut Bread

½ cup boiling water
2 tbsps. butter or margarine
2 tbsps. grated orange rind
1/3 cup orange juice
½ cup raisins or finely cut dates
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
1 egg, slightly beaten
½ cup coarsely chopped Brazil nuts
2 cups sifted pastry flour
¼ tsp. soda
2 tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt

In a mixing bowl put water, butter, orange rind, orange juice, raisins or dates, sugar, vanilla, egg and Brazil nuts. Sift in flour, soda, baking powder and salt. Mix well. Pour batter into greased loaf pan 9 x 5 x 3 inches. (See note.) Bake in a moderate oven (350°F) 1 hour or until done. Remove from pan; cool on wire rack.

Note—To slice Brazil nuts for top garnish simmer in boiling water for 5 minutes. Arrange on top of batter before baking.

Cinnamon Swirl Bread

1 pkg. hot roll mix
1/3 cup raisins
¼ cup firmly packed brown sugar
2 tsp. cinnamon

Add raisins to dry ingredients of hot roll mix. Prepare dough and let rise as label directs. Turn out on floured board and roll into rectangle 12" x 9".

Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon evenly over dough. Roll as for jelly roll from *short* side as *tightly* as possible. Place in greased loaf pan 9" x 5" x 3". Brush melted butter over top, cover and let rise until double in warm place 75-80°F. Bake in 375°F oven 45 minutes, or until done. Remove bread from pan. While still warm spread with ½ cup sifted icing sugar combined with 1 tbsp. milk and ¼ tsp. vanilla. Cool and cut in ¼-inch slices.

Cheese Loaf

2 cups prepared tea biscuit mix
1 cup grated nippy cheese
1 egg
¾ cup milk

Combine tea biscuit mix and cheese. Beat egg thoroughly and combine with milk. Turn wet ingredients into dry all at once. Blend quickly to a smooth batter. Turn into a well greased loaf pan 7½" x 4". Bake in 400°F oven for 45-50 minutes. Good hot, cold or toasted.

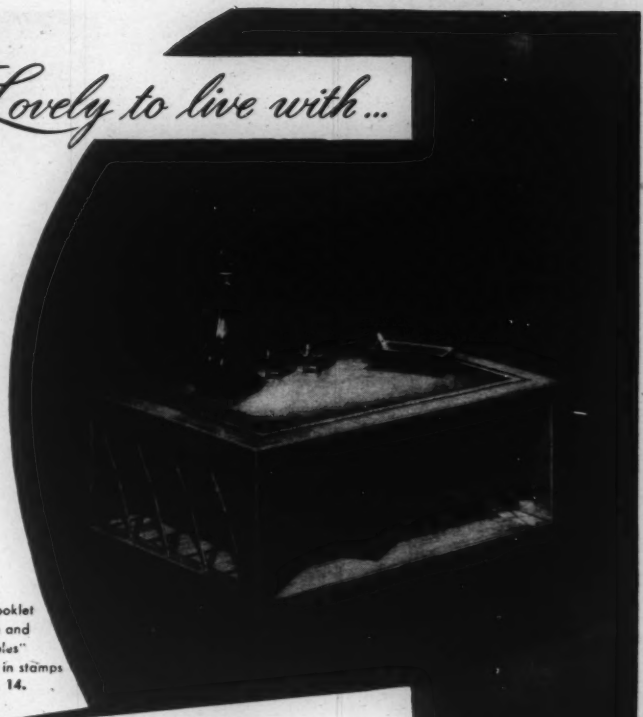
Easy To Do

Cinnamon Squares: Put together 3 thin slices or 2 regular slices bread (2-3 days old) sandwich style with cream cheese as filling. Remove crusts. Cut into 4 squares. Make a *cinnamon butter* using ¼ cup soft butter, ½ cup brown sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Spread top and sides. Toast in 375°F oven 10-12 minutes, or until brown.

CORRECTION

SN REGRETS that there was an error in the list of Christmas cake ingredients (issue October 31). Amount of baking soda should be 3½ teaspoonsful, *not* 3½ tablespoonsful.

*Lovely to live with...



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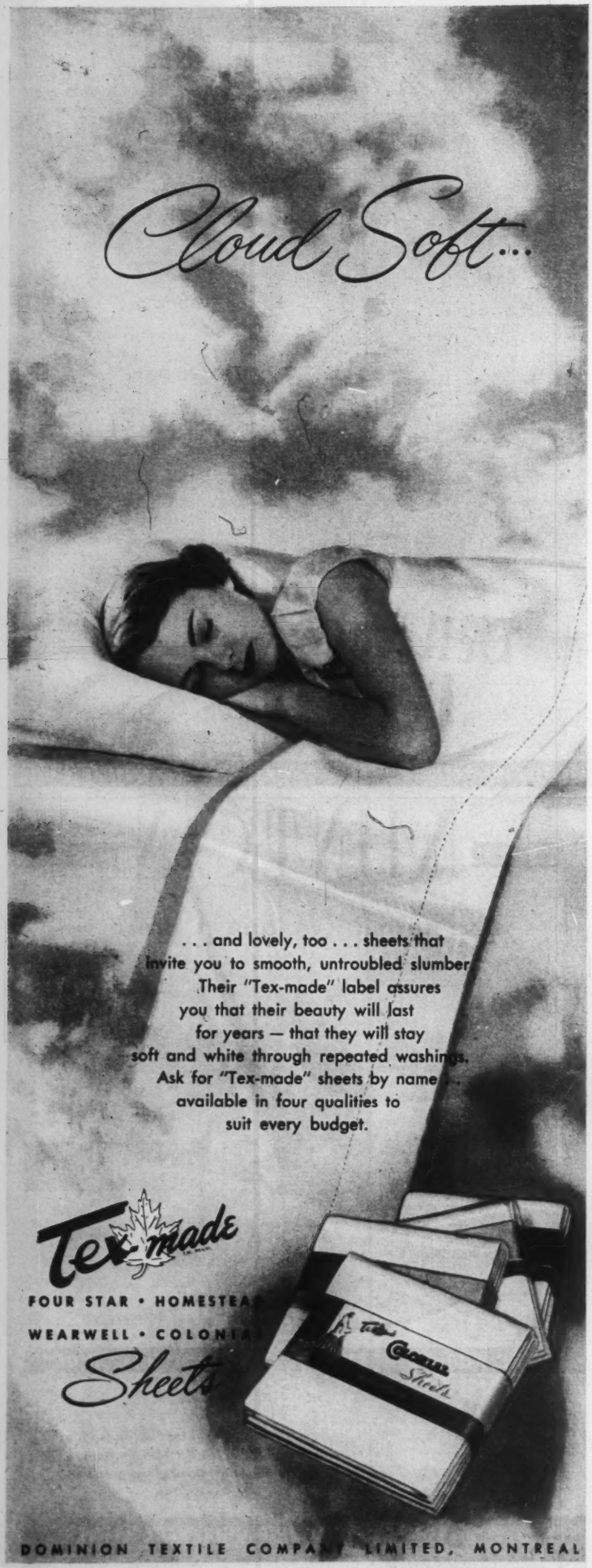
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QUOTES:

PAY MORE—GET LESS

JUST BECAUSE the Canadian food bill is higher, it does not mean that Canadians are eating more. The prices for food have gone so high, the people could still be paying a lot more, but eating a lot less.

Last year, the food bill was $3,012,000,000 compared to $2,789,000,000 the year before. That is a substantial increase in spending, but is it an increase in the amount of food? It would be difficult to reach a conclusion on the comparison. But every woman buying meats and groceries for the family knows how her dollar has shrunk in purchasing power at the butcher and grocer. — *W. L. Clark, "As We See It" in* The Windsor Daily Star.

■ The Senate has had more than 100 new members since Senator Iva Fallis was named, and Canadian women wait in vain the obviously suitable appointment of Mme. Henri Vautelet of Montreal.—*Dr. Charlotte Whitton in a speech to the Business and Professional Women's Club, Montreal.*

■ Why should consumers be forced by law to perform the messy job of mixing in the coloring material at home if they wish to eat yellow margarine? Certainly the law is not in the interests of margarine consumers. Nor is the law in the interests of margarine manufacturers. Unquestionably the procedure of inserting color wafers in each package is inefficient and costly, and affects the price of the product. . . Why regulate the color of this product any more than the colors of women's hats? — *Editorial in* The Winnipeg Tribune.

■ This jewelled badge *(see below)* has been presented to the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire by the family of the late Mrs. Clark Murray, founder of the IODE. The badge was

—CP

A JEWELLED *badge for the IODE.*

given Mrs. Murray in 1919 by the Quebec primary chapters of the organization. The seven points of the star represent seven divisions of the Commonwealth — the British Isles, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and the British West Indies. The white circle indicates the bond of Empire, crown denotes sovereignty.—*IODE announcement.*

■ A Frenchman invented the tin can in 1809. How about a toast to his memory, brides? — *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.*

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THE FALLS: ROARING TRADE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

The CCF usually counts on a fairly good poll in Welland, while the Communists always make a bid. This time they put up Mel Doig, university graduate Commie who scared an apathetic St. Catharines several years ago in a ten-man race for nine council seats. He finished tenth.

Welland is county seat, with H. E. Heighton of Humberstone as warden this year. The city expects its new $260,000 federal building to be ready next June and would like to do something about its ancient city hall where Mayor Harry Diffin is presiding for the third year over city council.

A hot sports town on a slightly smaller scale than St. Catharines, Welland boasts, in addition to an arena and seven-lane curling rink, a floodlit ball park, a swimming pool formed from an old canal lock.

Plus its public school system, it has Notre Dame High School for boys, and a ten-year program is underway for a Roman Catholic college.

Moving south along the canal, the great freighters pass through the Humberstone-Port Colborne area before reaching Lake Erie. Here, too, industries dominate the scene, led by the big International Nickel Company refinery with 2,000 employees and a smokestack said to be the tallest in the British Empire. Since 90 per cent of the world's nickel comes from the Sudbury area, the refinery is destined to keep busy and to hold its place as leading industry in a town of 7,800 people. It helps to give Port Colborne a gross annual product of $90 million, according to last published figures. (Welland, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls are $50-$60 million.)

Apart from the nickel refinery, Port Colborne and neighboring Humberstone (3,600 people) have grain elevators and flour mills (Robin Hood Flour, Maple Leaf Milling, and soon, Ogilvie Mills), Canada Cement, Canada Packers and three shoe manufacturers. The nearby Wainfleet marshes keep the Erie Peat Co. supplied.

Mayor of Port Colborne is H. H. Knoll. Best-known Humberstonian who made good when he quit his harnessmaker's apprenticeship to glorify the American girl was the great Florenz Ziegfeld.

Highest point in the entire peninsula is Fonthill, about five miles northwest of Welland. On the fringe of Niagara's gardenland, it has Canada's largest nursery.

ST. CATHARINES is headquarters for the Lincoln and Welland Regiment—the "Links and Winks"—which fought with 4th Armored Division in World War II and stems back to the Lincoln Militia which fought at Queenston Heights. Sub-units are located at other major district communities. Also housed in the red-brick armory is the 44th Field Regiment, RCA, one of whose batteries—the 10th—was in First Div. Right now Lt.-Col. Murray Robertson of the 44th is developing an embryo civil defence program. Lt.-Col. Jim Swayze, DSO, of Welland, commands the Links. Most famous wartime local boy was Wing Commander Len Birchall, the "Savior of Ceylon."

Atop the escarpment, three miles south, is the Niagara Peninsula San, while in the city the Hôtel-Dieu Order is building a new general hospital to supplement the existing St. Catharines General, itself expanding. The General's Mack Training School, the oldest training school for nurses on the continent, was founded by Dr. Theophilus Mack, a Fenian raids doctor.

By no stretch of the imagination could it be said that the Niagara district has ever excited itself silly about culture. Amateur drama thrives in a moderate way in most of the larger communities, while two professional companies made surprisingly good summer-long stands there (SN, July 4).

In the field of letters, St. Catharines recently went quietly through the flutter of publication of "Blaze of Noon," a first novel and Ryerson Award winner for 28-year-old Jeann Beattie who once worked for *The Standard* and CKTB, now dwells in Niagara-on-the-Lake (SN, Oct. 24).

St. Catharines also supports a 50-piece civic symphony orchestra, now in its third season. Able conductor is Jan Wolanek who is doing much for Canadian and American small-city music, leading orchestras in St. Catharines, Hamilton, Jamestown, NY, Batavia, NY, and Buffalo (he is on the staff of the University of Buffalo).

There, you see, the Niagara Peninsula is a truly practical Eden!

—CP

BEHEMOTH: *PM St. Laurent inspects Port Weller's largest product to date, a 654-foot freighter. Others: C. Ansell, drydocks mgr., Harry Cavers, MP* (1.).

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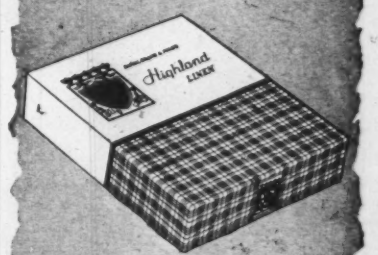

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Distaff:

STATION BOSS

THERE'S a new woman manager at CHUB, Nanaimo, BC. And that's certainly stepping into what men fondly believe should be masculine territory entirely. Manager **Mrs. Mary Sutherland** (Parksville, BC) is an ex-newspaper woman; was women's page editor of the Regina *Leader-Post*. She is a former Governor of the CBC; has served on various government commissions including the commissions on national employment, on prices and on the care of evacuated Japanese.

MARY SUTHERLAND

■ Former Torontonian **Sophie Goode Stewart** was back home last week for the bang-up Fabergé party, celebrating the opening of the new Canadian plant. Sophie flew back to New York to wind up her public relations business and then she's off to Mexico City where husband Max takes up a diplomatic post with the Canadian Government.

■ "Princess Cornflower" is the new name of blue-eyed Swedish actress **Marta Toren.** Last week she became a member of the Cayuga Indians of the Six Nations Tribes during her visit to Hamilton for the première of her new movie, "Deported."

■ Touring Ontario in "The Wind and the Rain" is the young Toronto actress **Kate Reid.** Last summer Kate played with the Peterborough summer theatre and was well known to Hart House Theatre audiences.

■ Elected President of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia was **Mrs. Reymond LeBlanc** of Meteghan.

■ Two figure skating champions performed in New York recently and the guests weren't a bit interested in their skating prowess. It was the wedding of American champion Yvonne Sherman; Canadian champion **Suzanne Morrow** was a bridesmaid.

■ One more rung up the ladder is **Betty Low,** Ottawa dancer. She's been chosen by producer Gilbert Miller to understudy the leading lady in the Broadway production, "Ring Around the Moon." Recently Betty finished a stint of TV in New York.

■ A dream of the Ottawa Women's Press Club has come true. The Club has raised a $500 fund which will be available as a loan to last year's students of journalism at Carleton College. (Story of Carleton College was in SN, Nov. 7 issue.) **Laura Beattie,** immediate Past President of the Club, presented the cheque to Wilfrid Eggleston, head of the Journalism course and one of SN's correspondents.

■ Re-elected President of the National Council of Jewish Women of Canada was **Mrs. Harold Lorie** of Toronto. Also re-elected were first Vice-President **Mrs. B. Robinson** of Montreal and second Vice-President **Mrs. N. I. Zemans** of Calgary.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Native Aspect

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT HAD BEEN a morning of minor annoyances. The garbage can lid had disappeared, carried off by Hallowe'en celebrators. The hot water tap had started running and no one could discover which tap in the basement turned it off. Then a visiting roofer had dropped over from a neighboring roof-top to warn us that we needed a new ridge roll and a patch job on the east side. Shortly afterwards Miss A. came in, her face bright with triumph, the morning paper under her arm.

"Well, it's settled," she said. "We are to have maples on University Avenue."

"Have a cup of coffee," I said. "It got burned, but it's just one of those mornings. Why maples?"

"'Maples will give a pleasing native aspect to our central thoroughfare,'" Miss A. said, quoting from the morning paper and helping herself to marmalade.

"Maples would give a pleasing native aspect to any central thoroughfare in New England, California, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and parts of Soviet Russia," I said, rather sourly. "Maples have gotten around, you know."

"You're just mad because nobody invited you to go on the Citizens' Advisory Committee," Miss A. said.

Miss A., of course, had been on the Committee. She gets on all the committees. "It was the unanimous choice of a group of influential citizens," she said. "I'd like to know what you have against the Canadian maple."

I HADN'T, up till that moment, given the Canadian maple more than a passing thought. But now I said with conviction, "It's far too high-colored and flamboyant to represent the true Canadian feeling. The maple is exactly the sort of tree an excitable Latin American would pick as his native tree. It's—well, it's loud, especially in the fall."

Miss A.'s color had risen. "The Canadian maple is the world's most beautiful tree," she said.

"In that case," I said, "why is it that no Canadian painter has been able to bring himself to paint a Canadian maple since 1909? Why doesn't the Canadian maple flourish any more except in the Coal Merchant's Calendar school of art? You know perfectly well that when a Canadian artist wants to paint a tree he paints a scrub pine. That's Canadian if you like. A scrub pine couchant on the Laurentian shield."

"Ugh!" Miss A. said.

"The scrub pine is a fine Canadian tree," I said. "It doesn't need special minerals and organic matter either. Give it a granite ledge and a sprinkling of silica and it will flourish. It would probably grow anywhere, except in the stony heart of a Parks Planning Commission."

"YOU can't seriously mean," cried Miss A., "that you'd prefer a display of scrub pine to an avenue of stately maples."

I said we mustn't underestimate the Canadian scrub pine. "It has a natural aptitude for overcoming harsh and difficult conditions," I pointed out, "that's what makes it so typically Canadian. It would probably do very well on University Avenue once it had learned to digest smoke, monoxide fumes and cigarette butts. After that there'd be no holding it. They'd probably have to fight to keep it from climbing the Parliament Building steps and rooting in the archives department."

Miss A. eyed me sternly. "I suppose you realize that it comes pretty close to being subversive to attack the Canadian maple," she said.

"I'm not attacking it," I said. "I've nothing against it except that it's rather flashy and not typically Canadian. How many Canadians do you suppose there are who have never laid eyes on their national tree?"

"Not as many as have never laid eyes on a Canadian beaver," Miss A. said. "I suppose you'd disqualify the beaver too!"

"Certainly not!" I said. "Now in the beaver you really have something typically Canadian. Conservative, hard-working, serious-minded, an all-round out-doors type, and a sound no-nonsense personality."

"Now you're being disagreeable about the beaver," Miss A. said unreasonably, and got up. "Anyway you can't spoil the Canadian maple for me."

"I don't feel disagreeable any more," I said. It was quite true. I had simply transferred my irritability to Miss A., and felt much better. The garbage can top would probably turn up, the plumber would arrive eventually, the roof would probably last the winter. I followed Miss A. to the door and the sun was shining blandly on the bare branches of our corner maple tree.

I looked at it with real affection. It stood there, sturdy and serene in the November sunlight, as charged with civic conscience as a good policeman.

"I haven't even spoiled it for myself," I said. "For civic wear and tear you can't beat a good maple."

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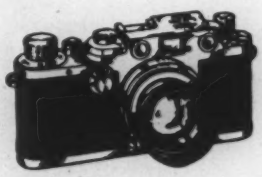

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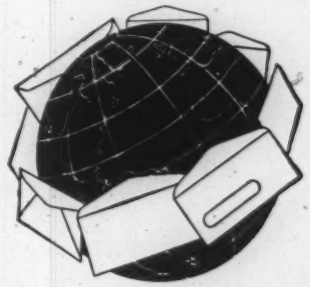

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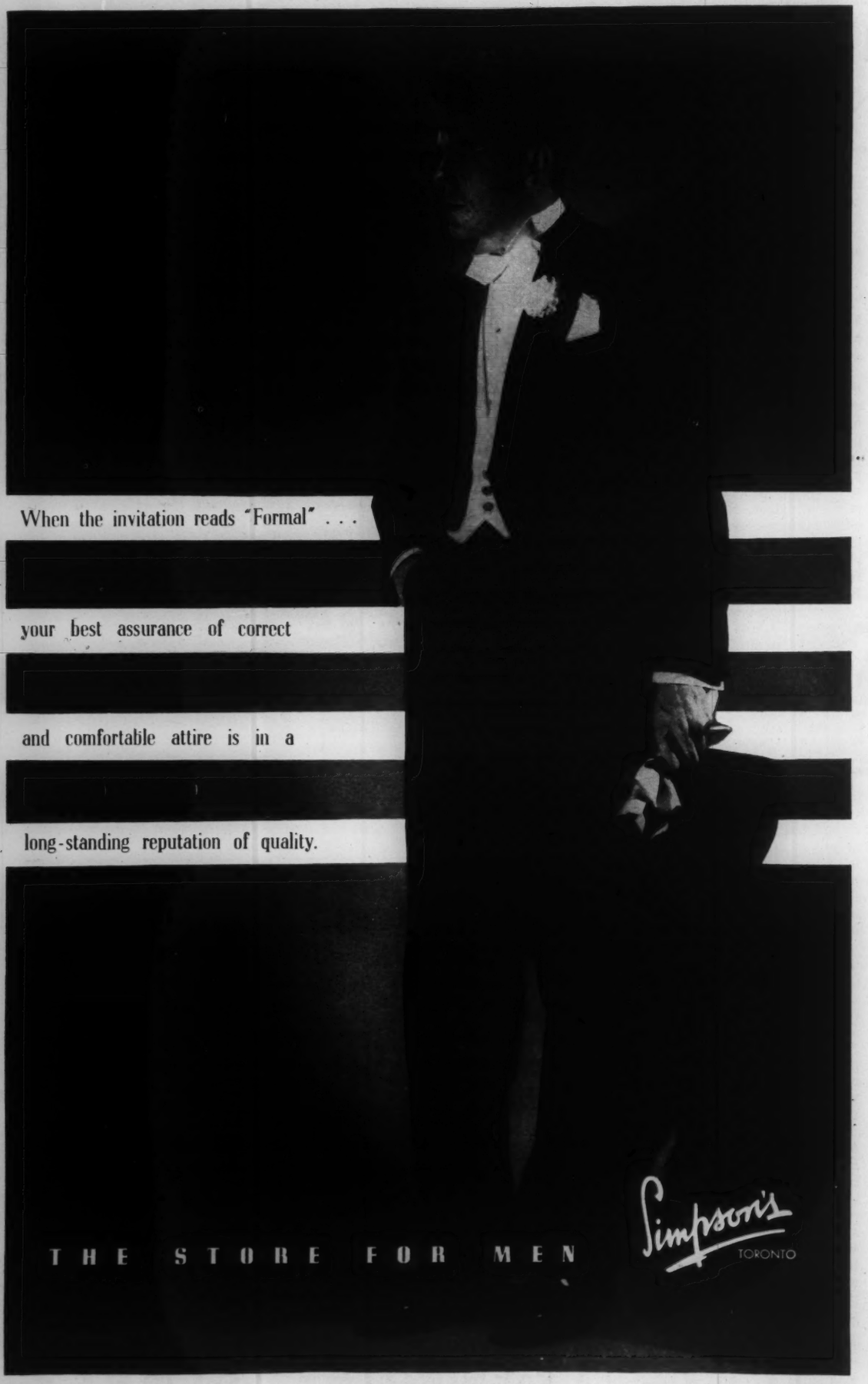
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INFLATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

ably take the Government's advice about that.

Business will also note a firming of interest rates. They don't say much about this in Government quarters, but they do just remark that it isn't purely an accident.

On the consumer level, the credit regulations carry out the same principle. The other great weapon for curbing consumer spending is taxation. Some people said Finance Minister Abbott should have imposed higher taxes last September as an anti-inflationary move, although he didn't need them to balance his budget. On the other side it's argued that a large budget surplus would have been in itself inflationary: this sounds contradictory, but the argument is that increased taxes would have stimulated demands for higher wages. People will pay all right, it's thought, if they know the money is needed to cover expenses: but they'll jib if the Government is merely building up a surplus. And wage demands are one of the great inflationary dangers.

Sauce for the Goose

If ordinary people must reduce expenditure, so must Government. Everyone, from the Cabinet on down, agrees about that. But how? Government's costs are increasing along with everyone else's. To perform the same services as it performed this year, Government would need more money next year: substantially more.

However hard Abbott wields his axe (and he certainly means to), even the strictest economy looks like checking an increase and not producing a decrease, in the total expenditure.

Whether the total can be cut or not, the least the Government can do is to "pay as you go". Government expenditure, whatever else you may say about it, is not strictly inflationary, provided that every dollar the Government spends is withdrawn from circulation somewhere else. And it's quite safe to say that it will be next year. Short of a "hot war", next year's budget will not be higher than we can finance from current revenue—at a higher rate of taxation.

It won't be pleasant, but it needn't be inflationary. Not so long as demand is kept within the limits of supply. Not, in other words, so long as Canadians will *do without*. But if Canadians—either firms or unions or individuals—try to buck the anti-inflationary measures by grabbing off more money: then it will be another story. If wage demands go beyond what employers can meet from profits, then prices must rise further and everybody will suffer—especially the people on fixed incomes.

You really can't call it austerity, not here in Canada. But Canadians, like everybody else, will have to do without some of the things which we could have afforded if Joe Stalin weren't waving a big stick in our faces. And we will do without them willy-nilly. Either by the sensible and equitable way of curbing our more extravagant demands. Or else by fighting for them, and thus raising the price level so that we can't afford them anyway. The second way is inflation.

FILMS

EXPERT AND AGREEABLE AND A DIM CONTRAST

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S "Trio," a new screen collection of the Maugham short stories, is light, expert and agreeable, exactly as Mr. Maugham intended it to be. Not one of the three stories presented here would support interest for a minute longer than the time allotted on the screen, and not one of them oversteps its privilege.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The stories, taking them as they come, are (1) "The Verger," a knowing anecdote about a church verger who is dismissed for illiteracy and turns out, not too surprisingly, to be a resounding success in the business world; (2) "Mr. Knowall," a lively little sketch of a shipboard nuisance who reveals, on a point of gallantry, the sound worldly instinct of a gentleman; and (3) "Sanatorium," the author's reminiscence of a doomed yet cheerful romance in a Scottish hospital for tuberculosis.

As usual Author Maugham steps into the picture, and after describing himself, with just the right note of deprecation, as a story-teller, fades out, leaving his parables to justify his claims. The stories themselves are not masterpieces and probably were never intended by their author to belong in that proud classification. But they have all Mr. Maugham's special quality of wry worldly intelligence, and in this sense are as superior to ordinary screen entertainment as "Trio" itself is to, say, "Three Secrets."

IN BOTH "The Verger" and "Mr. Knowall," Somerset Maugham has fitted his characters to his plot, and in both cases he has given an old-fashioned twist to the plot's tail. The fitting is expert, however, and so is the acting—particularly the performance of James Hayter as the verger whose dignity survives both his dismissal and his invincible ignorance. Numbers 1 and 2 are slight but diverting anecdotes tossed off by a knowing *raconteur*. Number 3, "Sanatorium," which is more serious in intention, seemed to me the least successful of the three.

In this story Mr. Maugham has assembled a group of characters and placed them in a Scottish sanitorium, under the shadow of death. Some are tragic, some malicious, some comic, and all are kept so busy supporting their author's intention that it is hard to believe in their reality or be impressed by their possible doom. I particularly didn't believe in the robust-looking Scotch comic who fell down dead immediately after achieving a grand slam, doubled and redoubled.

As for the fated lovers (Jean Simmons and Michael Rennie), they seemed with their immense charm and lively good looks, far more closely related to the screen than to any sanitorium. The fate and behavior of nearly everyone in this film seemed to be largely a matter of author's contrivance. However, this is an old story on the screen, and if we must have contrivance it is pleasant to watch it being done by an expert.

"THREE SECRETS" also has a trio of stories to tell, but in this case the stories are all mixed together in one agglutinous plot. We'll try to pick our way through, but it promises to be sticky going.

There are three beautiful heroines in this one, all, at one time or another, up to their necks in trouble. Heroine No. 1 (Eleanor Parker) gets herself involved with a marine who marches off to war leaving her to face the family obstetrician by herself. Heroine No. 2 (Patricia Neal) is a battling newspaper woman whose husband divorces her because she has rushed off to the front on a moment's notice, leaving him to mind the meat-loaf. *She* has to get her obstetrical advice on the firing line. Heroine No. 3 (Ruth Roman) is an even more colorful type. She's a ballet dancer who has just done a stretch in the reformatory after smashing her seducer on the head with a paper-weight.

We don't get all these tragedies at once. They come to us in bits and flashbacks after it is revealed that all three heroines turned up at the Children's Shelter on the very same day, carrying unwanted little bundles. They don't meet again for five years, when news of the attempted rescue of a five-year-old child from a lofty mountain ledge draws them all to the same spot.

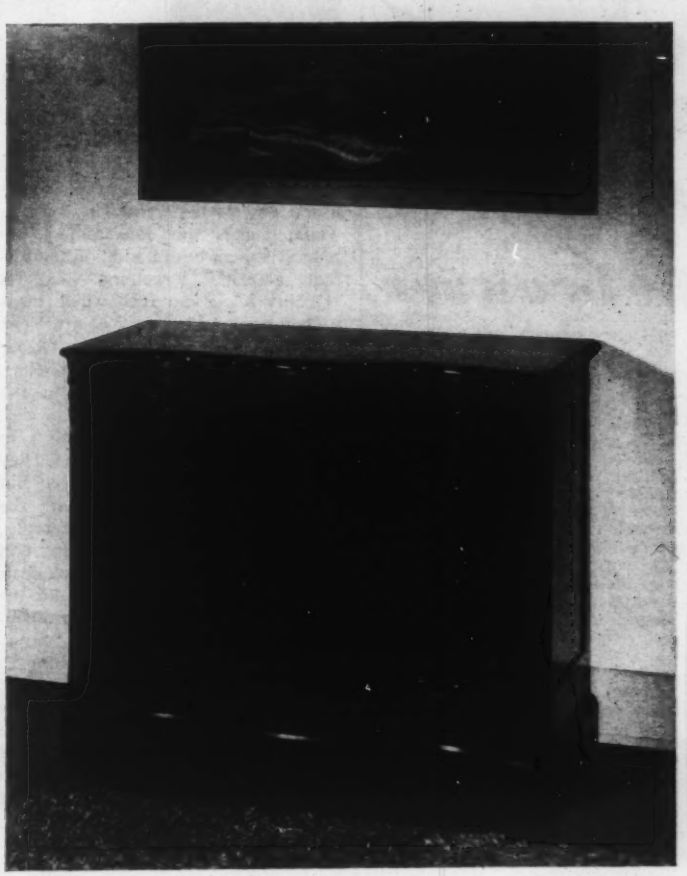
It seems the five-year-old has been stranded there in a plane crackup, and enough news has gotten round to convince each heroine in turn that the waif marooned on the 20,000-foot ledge belongs to her. Miss Parker sits and stares into space. Miss Neal, a tougher type, supplies hot coffee and gruff comfort. Miss Roman takes to the bottle. If the camera had gone aloft with the rescuers the film might have picked up a little interest. Instead it hovers continuously over the three heroines and their identical and monotonous secret, avoiding the only element of suspense the picture offers.

Any amount of contrivance went into making of "Three Secrets," but it is contrivance of a very different order from Mr. Maugham's.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Paramount

"TRIO: THE VERGER"



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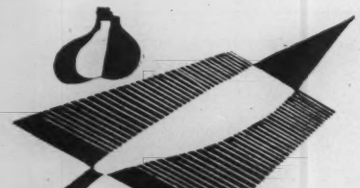

the browser

"To: All Commanders and Chiefs of Staff

From: Headquarters, B.T.E. and M.E.F.

There exists a real danger that our friend Rommel is becoming a magician or bogey-man to our troops . . . The important thing now is to see that we do not always talk of Rommel when we mean the enemy in Libya." When General Auchinleck issued this Order of the Day this "real danger" was world-wide and, as Desmond Young reports in his most intriguing study of ROMMEL ($3.00), the general attitude was nicely summed up by the Desert Rats when they remarked, as they often did, "You've got to hand it to that b.....Rommel!" Brigadier Young holds to what General Eisenhower discards as the "tattered tradition" that all soldiers are comrades-in-arms and that is how he writes this excellent biography, making an enthrallingly human, rather than a military, document of the honourable career and grimly fantastic death of "our friend Rommel".

Another very human document, packed to the endpapers with action and colour, is THE GREAT ADVENTURE: *An Illustrated History of Canada for Young Canadians* ($3.00) by Donalda Dickie. Frankly, we would not have believed that the well-worn tales could yield such rousing stuff; *The Great Adventure* is geared to junior high school level and we are not as young as we were (a hundred and fifty years are bound to leave their mark) but we enjoyed every line of it. Dr. Dickie starts right in boldly with prehistoric North America and Lloyd Scott's dinosaurs and flying reptiles (that "swooped like model airplanes") are enough to make Charles Addams look to his laurels. The very section headings are a pleasure—"The Good Times They Had", "The Scrub Team Wins a Game", and "Newfoundland Takes It On The Chin", in fact from the sailing of John Cabot from Bristol four hundred and fifty-two years ago to the Dieppe raid and after, we guarantee you never a dull moment!

Harking back to the good old Christmas theme (can you hark forward?) we have been mulling over the Christmas cards again and we think we should mention the personal cards designed by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. It is true that nothing was further from his mind when he took up *Painting as a Pastime* but the two paintings we have in mind—both in full colour with a dark green border—make beautiful cards. One is called "Green Trees and Poppies" ($28.00 per 100, $4.50 a dozen) and the other, "Hunting Scene" ($37.50 per 100, $5.50 a dozen). The perfect family card is the one called "The Night Before Christmas" ($28.00 per 100, $4.50 a dozen)—it is almost a small book with the whole glorious poem on its pages with illustrations that bring the clatter of Donner and Blitsen right down to the fireside! You can put your name to these cards with the greatest of pleasure—just give the nod to

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BOOKS

LAND OF CANADA

RIVER AND EMPTY SEA—by Louis Vaczek—*Allen—$4.00.*

EVERY now and then, usually far too infrequently, a historical novel is published which is different. The formula which makes the conventional romance is there but in addition there is that amazing something — call it "Quality X" if you like—which turns a good book into a work of art. "The Egyptian" was such a book; "River and Empty Sea" is another one. Both will linger long and fondly in the memory of the reader.

Indeed, there are many points in common between the two works. They are epic stories of their type. But where Mika Waltari dealt with the long dead civilization of the Pharaohs, court intrigue, mass movement and the will to victory, Louis Vaczek deals with small groups, distance and the will to endure. His stage is half a continent in breadth, from the "empty sea" of Hudson Bay to the rushing St. Lawrence, from gloomy Saguenay to the great Superior. Here we find the blueprint of the vast land, almost as empty as the northern sea, that made the dream empire of Talon the great Intendent and Frontenac the fighting Governor of New France.

This, then, is the sprawling, primitive country of unknown rivers, lakes and forests through which Paul Denys, Sieur de St-Simon, roved on the business of empire building. An exiled dandy from France, he is ordered to Hudson Bay, under the tutelage of Father Charles Albanel, to claim the rich fur lands. The story becomes vividly alive in describing the perils and hardships faced by the early explorers. We see and feel the revulsion of Paul the fop gradually turning into the zest of the *voyageur* gripped by the lure of far horizons.

He forgets the romantic duchess who brought him exile from France, the quiet, reserved maid in Quebec who loves him from afar, and takes an Indian princess for his bride. Here he lives for a time in that hard, implacable land with death walking at his shoulder. Epidemic wipes out his adopted people and bride; he all but perishes in the frozen hell of winter, but his temper and purpose are hardened by the ordeal and in his sufferings we understand something of the urge which drove *voyageurs* and explorers relentlessly forward into unknown distances.

A naturalized Canadian of Hungarian parentage, it may be that Vaczek has subconsciously drawn upon that tumbled heritage of suffering and love of the land which characterizes his own national background. His analysis of the challenge of the vast, empty land is a masterly one. Subtly, almost imperceptibly, the land itself intrudes into the story; it takes form and mood, a character as real as that of the people enacting their drama of life and death upon it. It is this unusual transition and atmosphere which make "River and Empty Sea" one of those rare books. No reader of historical romances can afford to miss it.

—*F.E.D.McD.*

LOUIS VACZEK

NEW PEREGRINE

THE ADVENTURER—by Mika Waltari—*Allen—$4.00.*

THIS NOVEL probably won't reach the heights of the author's earlier "The Egyptian"; the vein of medieval romance has been pretty thoroughly mined by now, whereas the 12th century BC still holds its strange charms. But Waltari has put many of the same things in this book — immediacy and mood, among them—that contributed to the other's popularity.

The new hero, a Finnish bastard named Michael, is a courageous, good-natured, rather stupid young man who is mixed up, now with one now with the other side, in the interminable wars on the Continent at the time of the Reformation. His peregrinations lead him through France, Germany, Denmark, Italy and Sweden. He begins as a divinity student and ends by losing faith in the Church, his fellow humans, Christianity and ultimately himself. The book's all-pervasive mood of despair is the chief link that binds an otherwise disparate and diffuse story into a highly readable whole.

The other ingredient that made the story of Sinuhe excellent reading was the immediacy of the happenings, largely brought about by the workaday device of the first person. Its reward is the identification with the hero, as always; its danger is the necessary power of scholarship and selection required to synchronize this immediacy with the historically accurate flavor.

This Waltari accomplishes by making his hero a confused man, naive in political machinations, unthinking in terms of established dogma and undeveloped in human perception, or, in a word, like the average reader. We are given, as a result, capsule descriptions only of Paracelsus, Martin Luther, a host of kings and princes as well as the general appearance of 16th century living and all without modern hindsight.

It is almost safe to hazard a guess that this is an earlier novel by Waltari than "The Egyptian." Some very con-

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ventional character drawing leads to this suspicion: *e.g.* the same faithful retainer to the hero in Andy as in the figure of Kaptah but the new figure is much more the stock device of the Little John-Porthos behemoth treated with superficiality worthy of inferior writers. Nor is Waltari any more concerned with his female characters than he was in "Egyptian" except in his treatment of Barbara, the hero's wife who is tried for witchcraft in an appallingly vivid, even sickening, sequence. Waltari seems either to be holding his power in check or to be just developing in "The Adventurer."

But the action and the movement, the pageantry and the horror — whether earlier or later — is there in just the same force. All in all, a book above the general run of the historico-mammary convention. Translation by Naomi Walford seems adequate and the cover design is just as awful as was the other's.—*M.B.*

TRANSITION

THE TOWN—by Conrad Richter—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.00.

THIS is the concluding volume in Mr. Richter's trilogy on the conquest of the American wilderness. In "The Trees" he described the pioneering, in "The Fields" the agricultural beginnings, and now in "The Town" he portrays the transition of his mythical Ohio community from a rural to an urban society during the first half of the nineteenth century.

As in the first two books, the story revolves around the Luckett family and, like its predecessors, "The Trees" is written in that rough, earthy language which is apt to annoy sophisticated readers but which is nonetheless thoroughly appropriate to the times and the circumstances.

"The Trees" is in some respects a stodgy book, frequently overloaded with that self-conscious "folksiness" which seems so often to obsess even the best American writers when they contemplate their country's pioneer beginnings. However, as a chronicle of the rise of a phenomenally vigorous, and in some ways unique, civilization, this book, along with its two companion volumes, deserves to be treated with very great respect.—*J.W.*

—Rice and Bell

LYN COOK

DREAM'S END

THE BELLS ON FINLAND STREET — by Lyn Cook—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

THERE just aren't enough children's books about Canada. So, on that score alone, this story about a little Finnish-Canadian girl in Sudbury, Ont., will be welcome. Then, too, it's by an author who knows how to tell stories. She's had lots of practice. Lyn Cook is the Story Lady heard weekly over CBC in her half-hour children's program, "A Doorway in Fairyland."

This first book is about little Elin whose parents came from Finland; about her longing to be a figure skater like her grandfather; and how her dream comes true.

As an adult reader we were annoyed by Miss Cook's over-picturesqueness. We didn't appreciate the teakettle which was so surprised that he "blew his lid upside down with a sudden mighty puff of steam." Such descriptions didn't seem to be in keeping with the straight-forwardly told story. But we don't suppose young readers will be critical.

The charming chapter illustrations are by Stanley Wyatt.— *M.N.*

From "The Bells on Finland Street"

ISLAND MIX-UP

UNDER THE SKIN — by Phyllis Bottome — *McLeod*—$3.75.

THE author, best known for her novel "The Mortal Storm" of some years ago, calls the locale for this novel "the Island." But the details described make it Jamaica. To a small private school for black Jamaican girls comes Lucy Armstrong. She is an ex-operations officer of the RAF women's division and has two loves, both war casualties, behind her.

What she walks into at Everslade, the school, shouldn't happen to a Jamaican mongoose. The mess is a cross-section of the politics that are upsetting the island these days, the centuries-old tensions of black and white now compounded with the new generation of educated Negroes, the strong currents of Communism, and the economic fissures that are widening everywhere in the colonial fabric.

Lucy's professional rival is the assistant headmistress — an attractive one-eighth black devil who gathers a hard core of sycophants around her and plans Lucy's downfall—fair or foul. Lucy's political rival is a charming Chinese Communist lady teacher. And here it is that Lucy's ideals re blacks-and-whites, democracy, etc., meet most competition.

After murder attempts, Obeah (voodoo) sequences, and an island hurricane, Lucy comes through and wins her man. He is the school doctor —who, as a Bottome answer to the miscegenation question, is a coal-black man, but no Communist.—*J.Y.*

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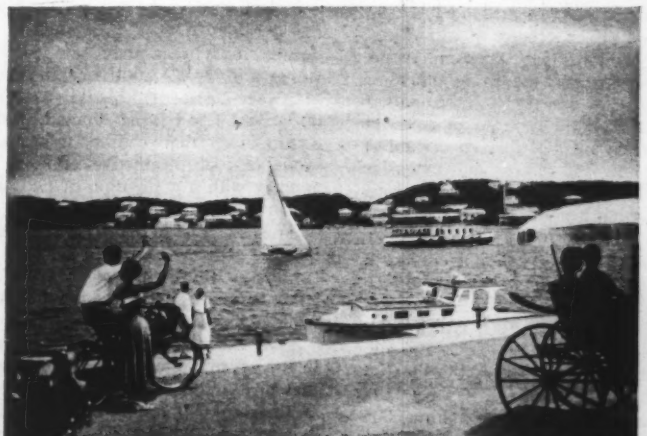

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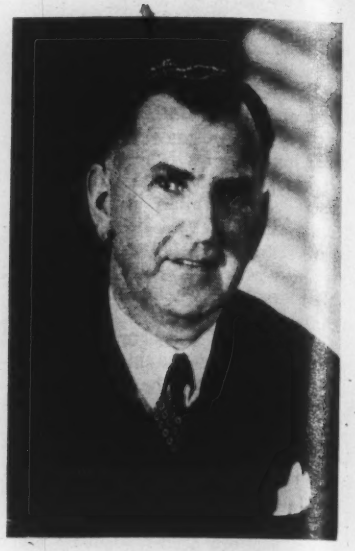
SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front



THE PM: *S. G. Holland. Welfare profit-sharing, but without socialism.*

When Labor Unrest Goes too Far

Strike Mongers Had Become Virtual Dictators So New Zealanders Voted a Change

by Frank Simpson

I LANDED in Canada a few months ago in the middle of a nation-wide railroad strike. Surprisingly enough, it added a homely note to my visit, for we in New Zealand have become so accustomed to industrial disturbances that they no longer provoke newspaper headlines. I have since discovered that there are many other facets of industrial and social relations that are common to New Zealand and Canada, and the experience of each country in handling these problems could, I am sure, be of value to the other.

Like Canadians, New Zealanders came to a land covered in trees or great open areas of tussock, a land of mountains and lakes and extensive plains. Within a hundred years New Zealand has become the greatest single food exporter to the United Kingdom.

New Zealand's economic lifeline is the regular flow of produce from 20 million acres to the British market 13,000 miles away. In a typical year New Zealand loads for export 300 million lbs. of butter, 168 million lbs. of cheese, 131 million lbs. of beef, 528 million lbs. of lamb and mutton, 745 million lbs. of wool, and large quantities of by-products.

Cut Lifeline

It hurts the New Zealand public to see this lifeline disrupted by strikes and lockouts, for they measure every workless day not so much in terms of national economy, but in terms of how many lamb joints or pats of butter or slices of cheese are being kept back from the United Kingdom and other food-hungry countries.

And there have been many such holdups in recent years, too many for the good sense of the New Zealand public. They see coal bins in railroad yards empty because of miners' strikes. They see house-construction, already far behind postwar schedule still further delayed through building industry disputes. They never know when buses and street cars will be stopped at a few hours' notice through a union grievance.

FRANK SIMPSON, *New Zealand author and journalist, is in Canada on a lecturing tour for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.*

And more often than not the public fails to understand the cause of these disturbances. They fail to see why seemingly trivial matters are fanned into occasions for holding up to ransom entire industries and public utilities. They regard their conciliation and arbitration system as nearly perfect, and they cannot understand why disputes are not settled through the duly constituted channels. They have seen the number of strikes doubled in a decade. Last year they saw 61,000 workers losing 218,000 working days at a wage cost of £390,000 ($1,200,000), and 1,315 firms affected by the disturbances that caused this enormous loss of productive effort in a country with a population of two million.

And all this under a government that has always put the worker first, in conditions where the industrial worker tends to enjoy higher wages than the white-collar man.

I cite these factors as a background to the recent defeat of a government that professed to have gone as far as any government could go in providing security and welfare for the people. New Zealand had always been an enthusiastic social welfare legislator, at least since the 1880's. But when New Zealand's economy collapsed under the strain of curtailed overseas markets in the 1930's, there was an overwhelming vote for the Labor Party and its socializing principles.

Everything favored the new government—first the returning tide of bigger prices for export commodities, then the boosted economy of the war years, and finally the continued high prices for New Zealand produce after the war. Every year, and particularly in election years, something more was added to the list of social benefits—child allowances, near-free medicine, hospitals and so on—all for the price of an automatic reduction on all earnings, and the balance made up out of general taxation.

Rejected by Voters

A year ago the Labor Government could rightly claim that it had fulfilled its earlier promises of "security from the cradle to the grave." There was no unemployment. Primary production was at a high level, commanding stimulated prices abroad. The country was outwardly as prosperous as it had ever appeared. On the score of this happy state of affairs, the Labor Government sought election for yet a further term. But the people, in spite of security from want, decided otherwise.

LIFELINE: *From port of Auckland, much of the produce of 20 million acres.*

Various reasons were assigned for the defeat of the welfare government. Some said the people wanted a change merely for the sake of a change; others, that the people had tired of bureaucratic control over so many facets of business and private life; others, again, that the electors no longer wanted to be treated as incompetent adolescent citizens moving only at the pressing of a bureaucratic button.

There is truth in all these contentions, but there was another factor of greater importance that caused the people to shift their support from a welfare government to a party of freer enterprise and less bureaucracy. That was the widespread resentment at the ever-growing prevalence of industrial disturbance, and the view that the Labor Government was merely a pawn in the hands of those who instigated these disturbances.

Farmers asked why they should work harder to produce more food when there was no guarantee of cooperation from the unions handling the produce at the wharfside. Housewives complained when strikes cut off coal supplies.

Everywhere it seemed that one section of the community was being pitted against the other. The cohesion of the Dominion's internal economy was jeopardized. The right to strike on the slightest pretext, especially in the vital industries and utilities, had superseded responsibility for the adequate maintenance of those industries and utilities.

The Labor Government gave the impression that it was powerless to handle the situation, indeed that it had allowed the real governing of the country to pass out of the hands of Parliament.

That, more than anything else, was why the people decided on a change. They wanted a government that would govern through Parliament and not through industrial agitators. The people demanded a return to the contractural obligations of worker and employer under awards, and a proper

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada Richer Than U.S.

LAST week a bright young American businessman and his wife spent a night in my home, and he and I talked at length about the state of the world. I quickly gathered that he had a low opinion of most of the world outside the United States. He thought the U.S. was going too far in financially aiding other countries, that it was being imposed on—played for a sucker. While he said that Canadians were pretty good people, he seemed to regard even us as some kind of poor relations, dependent partly on U.S. bounty.

I claimed, in rebuttal, that Canadians were very much richer than Americans, and that, actually, the U.S. might be more dependent economically on the rest of the world than the rest of the world on it. Or if not now, it would be soon. So that Marshall and other aid, no matter how altruistically given, might reasonably be considered as some sort of business insurance.

My point, in brief, was that the United States is now confronted with substantial depletion of many or most of the natural resources on which its vast productive system has been built, so that it already has to depend largely, and will in future have to depend more, on supplies obtained from other countries. Of these suppliers, Canada is by far the most important, for volume and for accessibility. The United States does not buy Canadian timber and pulpwood and iron ore and lead and zinc and nickel and copper and asbestos and many other commodities primarily in order to be good to Canada but because she wants them, in some cases wants them urgently.

Five Billion Tons

She wants them because her own natural resources have been reduced very seriously, in some cases to the vanishing point, by the tremendous demands of World War II (more than five billion tons of U.S. minerals went into the war), and because, in the face of this situation, she now has to undertake a new defence program as well as meet the highest-on-record requirements of peacetime industry. Actually it is doubtful if she could fight a new war as big as the last without obtaining materials from abroad. And besides the depletion in volume, there has been a considerable depletion of quality; much of the natural resources remaining are of lower grade and harder to find. This means that they are also more expensive.

The U.S. has made a good deal of progress in devising substitutes for basic materials now in short supply. For example, the shift to lower-grade iron ore was only a threat some years ago. It is a fact today. Plants costing many millions of dollars have lately been constructed to process taconite and other iron-bearing materials. Taconite is a rock containing iron. Vast deposits surround the kernel of almost pure iron ore in the Mesabi Range of Minnesota. What remains of the Mesabi's high-grade ore will last less than 15 years. There is believed to be plenty of taconite, but it will probably cost 30 per cent more to get iron from taconite than from the high-grade ore. And production is likely to be slower—a vital point in wartime. Hence the U.S.'s keen interest in Canada's important iron ore findings.

Many Other Shortages

Copper has been a cause of worry for many years. U.S. mining companies have shifted to four successively lower grades of copper ore within the last thirty years. Assuming continued advances in methods of using low-grade ore, the U.S. could be self-sufficient in copper for an unlimited period. But it would be costly, and depletion of higher-grade ore is already causing the U.S. to import more than half of its requirements. As regards lead, recent high prices have brought new reserves into view, but no big new deposits have been found. The prospect is that the U.S. will be dependent on other countries for a growing share of its lead requirements. An effect of the diminishing supply of lead is seen in the extensive substitution of other materials in paint, gasoline, etc.

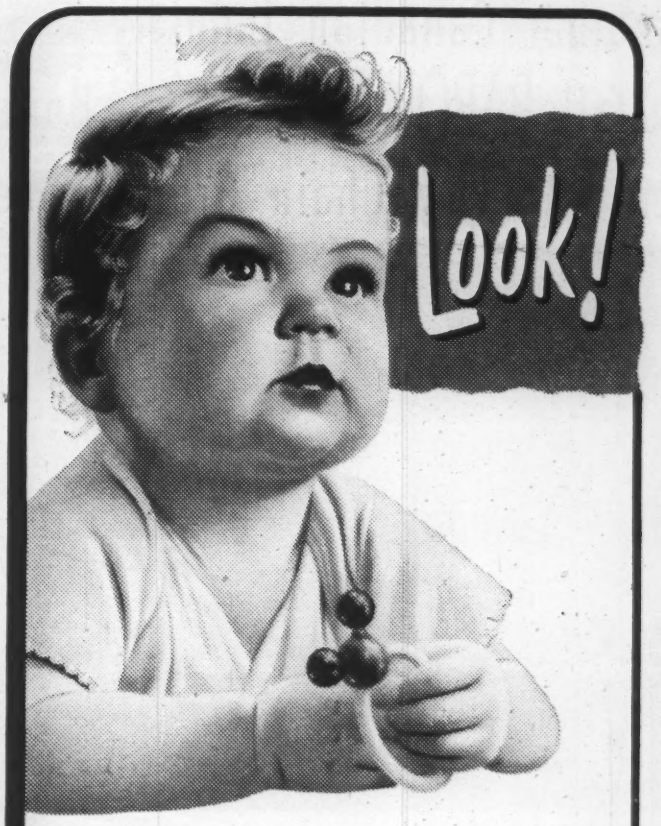
Tin, platinum, industrial diamonds, quartz crystals and asbestos are the only major minerals the U.S. has to get entirely from abroad at present. But it appears that eventually the U.S. will depend almost entirely on the rest of the world for its needs in antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromite, mercury, mica, nickel, tantalum and tungsten.

The U.S. has an enormous manufacturing capacity but is running short of the materials needed to feed it. Canada has a much smaller manufacturing capacity but a vast wealth of materials, with fewer people to share the wealth.

Are we richer or just rich?

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards



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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

A dividend of 30c per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company, payable December 1st, 1950. Registered shareholders of record November 16th, 1950, will receive dividends by cheque. Dividends in respect of share warrants will be paid on or after December 1st, 1950, by The Royal Bank of Canada on presentation of coupon number 75.

Transfer books will be closed from November 17th to November 30th inclusive, 1950. Dividends payable to non-residents may be converted into foreign currencies at the rate prevailing on date of presentation.

By Order of the Board,

COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary.

November 2, 1950.

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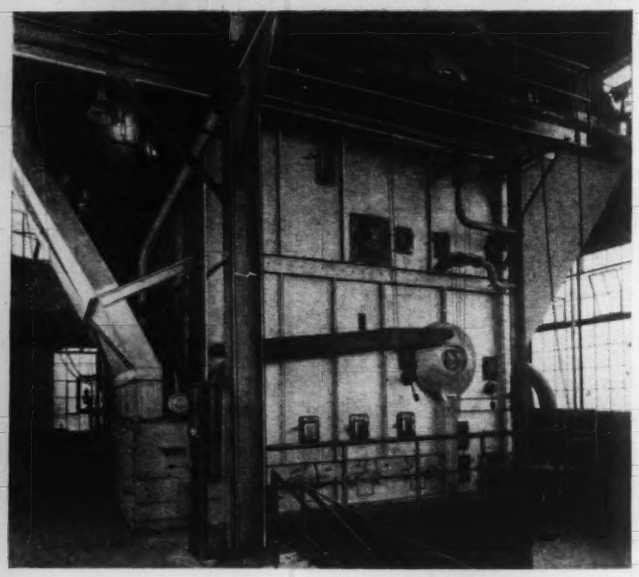

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

He Builds for Defence

CCC's Defence Construction Consultant Guides a $100 Million Business

by Robert Mahaffy

FROM LAW to construction may seem, to some, a long jump. But in the career of Richard G. Johnson, newly appointed Defence Construction Consultant of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, there were stepping stones.

Johnson started his law career after graduating from the University of Alberta in 1935. He practised the profession briefly with Milner and Steer in Edmonton, and then went to Ontario to become Trusts Officer with London and Western Trusts. He was with them until 1940.

The transfer from law to construction came quite by accident. Henry Borden, nephew of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, and member of a Toronto law firm, had considerable to do with the London and Western. When he became general counsel of Munitions and Supply during World War II, he asked Johnson to join the legal branch in Ottawa.

Step One

Starting work on construction contracts for the air training program, Johnson became so intimately connected with the construction industry that he was asked to become assistant to E. P. Murphy, then Director of the Defence Projects Construction Branch. Johnson succeeded Murphy, now Deputy Minister of Public Works, as Director of the Branch. His next move was to the post of Secretary to the Reconstruction and Supply Department where he was closely connected with its organizational phases. He was on this Government job until the end of hostilities.

When the war was over he got back into industry with the Canadian Construction Association. Johnson's appointment as General Manager of the Association was a tribute to his fairness during the time he was on the other side of the fence as Director of Defence Projects Construction in World War II. A construction executive describes him as "understanding" in the revamping of defence contracts during those difficult years.

No Surprise

Johnson is on loan from the CCA. He will return to it some time in the future. He'll be missed, but it was to be expected; a good man is always in demand. Said a former CCA head, "I wasn't surprised that when the Government wanted a man, it wanted him back again."

The Government was happy too. "We are fortunate," said Trade Minister Howe, "in securing the services of a man so intimately connected with the construction industry in Canada to guide the expanded defence construction program." "Expanded" is the word. The program this year may total $100 million, with an even heavier outlay expected next year.

Johnson is the man for the job. Lanky, and giving the impression of being somewhat insouciant in manner, Johnson, associates say, is "quick on the uptake," has a keenly analytical mind and a rare capacity for mental follow-through. And that casual manner is really transparent sincerity. Johnson shuns pretence, won't put on a front.

Dick Johnson's modest insistence that he is no expert in the technical end of the building industry glosses over the fact that he put a great deal of study into his job with CCA.

A former associate says: "He learned a very great deal about the construction industry. He studied the problems, got to understand them, and the set-up in the industry as a whole." This man says Johnson's administrative contacts were of great value in knitting the industry together.

The view is shared even by less intimate acquaintances in the building field. "He's always willing to talk to you anyway," said one Ottawa contractor.

—Capital Press

R. G. JOHNSON

Johnson is sure to get the cooperation he wants from the construction industry. "I know the industry will cooperate, but it's going to take a real effort to meet the needs . . ." There have been encouraging indicators already. It was major news, Johnson says, when the industry decided recently to cut back civilian public projects by 50 per cent in order to carry out the defence program along with the high level of private industrial and housing expansion which is still so necessary."

As much as anyone in Canada, Johnson will be face to face with the major problem of the stepped-up defence program: superimposing the demands of defence on an already fully employed economy. Somehow the most keenly felt of civilian shortages, housing, has to be reconciled to the multi-million dollar demands of defence construction. It will be a tough road to follow, but industry and government now have a guide who has been over the route.

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

WITH department store sales, at latest reports, still climbing everywhere except in the strictly wheat-growing West (Manitoba and Saskatchewan sales slightly down, oil-sustained Alberta up), retail business this week looked hopefully for a record volume of Christmas trade. While it was too early to be sure, the new restrictions on consumer credit seemed unlikely to have a serious effect on volume.

A feature recently has been the heavy sales of consumer durables—household electrical appliances, furniture, drapes—which in September showed an overall rise of 24 per cent above last year. While this might be attributed solely to high employment and high general purchasing power, some retailers expressed the opinion that it was also influenced by widening consumer awareness of the continuing uptrend of prices.

On September 1, 1950, the DBS cost-of-living index reached an all-time high of 169.8 (up 7.5 points in a year and comparing with a 1935-39 base of 100), with new peaks in five of its six sub-groups, food, rent, fuel and lighting, home furnishings and miscellaneous. Clothing prices have also risen, but are not yet at a peak. Most of the cost-of-living rise has been in food prices; this sub-index stood at 218.8 on September 1, an 11.8 advance from 207.0 a year earlier.

The new consumer credit controls (to be run by J. G. Bertrand, a former administrator of the Prices Board) require down payments on cars to be not less than a third of the purchase price, and on most other consumer goods not less than 20 per cent. Repayment periods cannot exceed 18 months. Used-car-lot operators expect to suffer most, on sales of accessories as well as cars, and store dealers expect to win some of this business. Retailers generally anticipate some switching of consumer buying from durables to soft goods because of the controls, but plenty of business still.

Agriculture:

HEREFORDS' RATING

GREAT BRITAIN'S gift of foundation stock to aid flood-hit Manitoba farmers went on the auction block in the Brandon, Man., stock yards in late October. The sale of the stock broke four Canadian records for livestock prices. Money raised through the sale of the prize stock will go to help farms in the Red River valley who lost cattle and crops in the spring flood.

Just before the sale it was disclosed that five head of the British shipment of Hereford heifers, scheduled to go on the auction block, had been dropped from the sale. Of the five Herefords included in the original 68-head gift, two were detained in quarantine when they failed reaction tests for Bang's disease on arrival in Canada.

Their three companions including the winning Hereford of this year's Royal Agricultural Society show of pure breds at Oxford, England, worth between $4,000 and $5,000 in all,

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Dividend No. 123

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of November, 1950.

By order of the Board.

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SECRETARY

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 17

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1951 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 30th, 1950.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 11

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten Cents (.10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1951 to shareholders of record November 30th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

London, Ontario, November 2nd, 1950.

L. R. GRAY, Secretary.

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable December 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable December 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario.
November 2, 1950.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 2nd, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, November 1st, 1930.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 253

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1950

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 24, 1950.

were not auctioned, it was explained, because "U.S. registration certificates of these heifers were not acceptable to the Canadian and American associations." This was the explanation in the catalogue issued at the sale.

The Canadian and U.S. Hereford Associations have a rule, officials explained, that U.K. Herefords registered in Canada must have trace-backs to Vol. 13 of the U.K. herd book. In this case the three animals, although near perfect in other respects, had trace-backs only to Vol. 14 and 15. A U.K. representative in Winnipeg said the U.S. Vol. 13 qualification was much too high and that it was "absurd" that three such near-perfect animals should be barred from sale because of that regulation.

Aluminum:

NO DEAL

IN SPITE of still-growing shortages of war metals in the U.S., Washington still would not—or could not—take Aluminum Co. of Canada up on its offer to deliver 440 million pounds of aluminum to the U.S. stockpile over a period of three years.

The deadline was October 31. But the day came and went and Alcan still had no order from the U.S. Government.

The offer, originally made on August 21, provided that Alcan would deliver the aluminum over a period of three years at an approximate cost of $75 million; twice, despite increases in the U.S. price of the metal, the offer was renewed on the same terms. Then the deadline was set.

Alcan officials didn't know why their offer was not accepted. "We have not been told." Or perhaps they were not saying. A clue was in the vigorous campaign U.S. aluminum companies had been conducting earlier this year to have the tariff on Canadian aluminum increased. The U.S. companies' attitude was that rather than spend millions for imported aluminum, Washington might better use the money to subsidize domestic plant expansion.

U.S. BUSINESS

Steel:

WAILS

WITH automobile steel fast approaching the rationing point, U.S. motor car makers were becoming plainly worried over their future steel supply. It isn't often that the leaders of the two biggest U.S. industries are at loggerheads, and when it happened it caused more than a ripple of surprise.

General Motors' C.E. Wilson, who heads the world's largest individual steel using concern, assailed the steel industry's expansion policies. He asserted that steel officials had underestimated the potential requirements of U.S. in their production plans.

Since 1900, Wilson pointed out, steel had expanded its capacity in the U.S. by only eight times. The automobile industry had expanded its capacity by 2,000 times. Wilson wasn't placated by Inland Steel Co's. Edward Ryerson's reminder that ". . . the steel industry . . . made possible the expansion in other industries." He still felt they "ought to get the dust out of their eyes."

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"Canada's" Own No. 1
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LABOR UNREST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

respect for the machinery that had been set up for resolving disputes other than by the all-too-handy weapon of the strike. And they wanted a government that would uphold these things and would prove stronger than the persuasive strikemonger who had become dictator under the outgoing government. So they elected a government whose principal creed was government through Parliament and the pre-eminence of the public good over militant sectional demands.

Here, then, is the lesson that the New Zealand electors, by their recent popular vote, may give to the world. They have shown that a government cannot hold office merely by virtue of benevolent welfare legislation. The New Zealand people are not excitable, nor easily affected by platform oratory. They tend to think things out quietly in their own homes. They are tolerant, and not given to heated condemnation of their fellow-man. Their views change slowly, but when change comes it represents a solid body of considered opinion.

They had come to see that industrial agitators had gone too far in disturbing the life of the nation, and that the Government had gone too far in bowing to these agitators. They had learned to suffer the consequences of a breakdown of good order and reasonable discipline in industrial relations, and they have left no room for doubt that they prefer order and discipline. They have shown in previous elections that they will not countenance abuse of wealth and its accompanying power. Now they have shown they will not countenance abuse of the power that has been assumed by industrial agitators under an intimidated government.

The New Zealand electors thus offer this lesson to governments, to industrial unions and to employers—that in the long run these three joint contributors to industrial harmony are answerable to public opinion.

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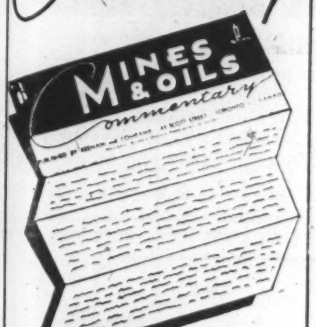
MINES & OILS *Commentary*



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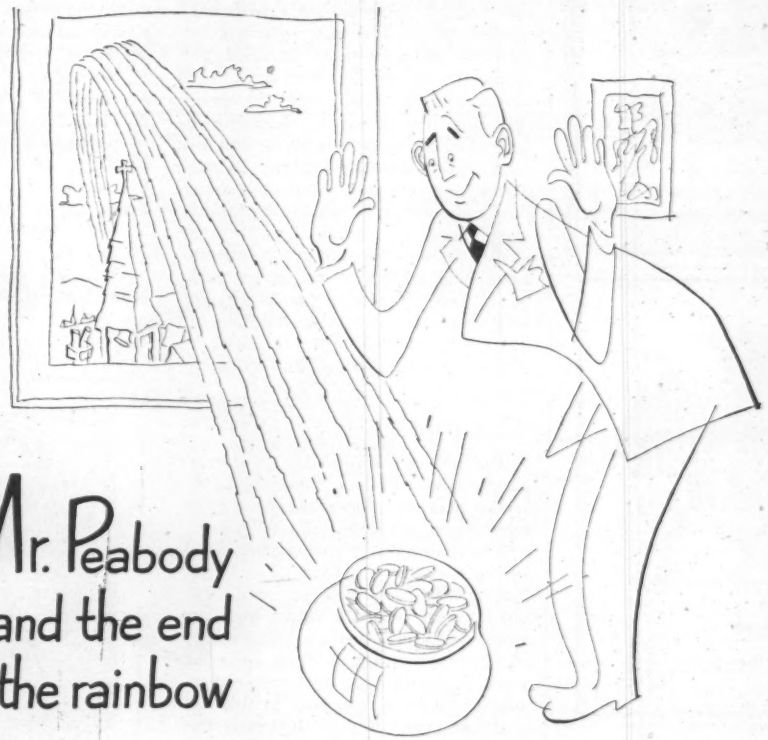

Mr. Peabody and the end of the rainbow

• You could have knocked Mr. Peabody over with a feather.

For there, right through the window of his own room, came a rainbow. And at the end of it was a huge pot of gold!

As he approached it to see if it was real, he heard the sound of bells. "The whole town has heard of this!" thought Mr. Peabody. "That's why the bells are ringing." And the sound of the bells grew louder . . . *louder* . . . LOUDER . . .

Mr. Peabody awoke with a start. The alarm clock beside his bed was ringing . . . *ringing* . . . RINGING. Shutting it off, he sighed sadly, got up and dressed.

At the breakfast table Mr. Peabody read his newspaper. In it a speaker was reported to have said that old age benefits should provide everybody with enough to retire on.

"Hmmph!" snorted Mr. Peabody to himself. "More rainbows! I like the idea of additional help for older people. But to build the kind of comfortable old-age income *I* want, I fully expect to need all my *life insurance* – and maybe more. It gives my family protection *now*. And it covers my own special needs in a way no mass programme could possibly do."

Arriving at the office, Mr. Peabody, like millions of other Canadians, began another day of earning and saving for his future security with life insurance.

"Even without pots of gold, it's a pretty good world," he said to himself. And as he worked, he began to whistle softly.

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POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 36. 60c. per share, payable December 30th, 1950 to holders of record at the close of business on November 20th, 1950.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 27th, 1950.

INSURANCE

WILL I OUTLIVE MY CAPITAL?

QUITE a number of our elder citizens, either through personal thrift or by bequest, own substantial amounts of capital in the form of bonds, stocks, income-producing real estate, etc. In many cases, however, the investment income by itself is not sufficient to maintain an acceptable standard of living, particularly in these days.

Accordingly, from time to time, they find it necessary to liquidate a portion of their investments to supplement their investment income. In addition to progressively reducing their future investment income, these forced sales frequently impair the average quality of the remaining investments since it is generally the better and more marketable securities which are sold. The most disturbing problem to them, however, is whether or not they will outlive their gradually reducing capital.

Which Way?

The cautious minded will be overly careful and will tend to deny themselves many of the comforts which they could probably afford. Others will be unnecessarily extravagant, and, before they know it, their investments will be exhausted. The great majority, not knowing what the future holds in store, will watch their step and periodically take stock of their financial position and increase or decrease their rate of personal spending to suit the circumstances. Always, however, the little question—"Will I outlive my capital?"—will haunt them.

The difficulties can be illustrated by taking a typical example: a widow aged 60 with $25,000 invested in high grade bonds yielding 3 per cent. $25,000 seems like a lot of money not only to her, but also to her friends and relatives. She should be independent for life, they say. And yet in her opinion $750 a year, the investment income, is not enough to live on. What then can she afford to spend? If she is of an enquiring turn of mind, the following is what she would learn.

1. That $25,000 invested at 3 per cent, and using part of it to supplement the return from interest, will provide an income of $1,000 for about 46 years; $1,500 for about 23 years; $2,000 for about 16 years; and $2,500 for about 12 years.
2. That, according to the latest study of population mortality in 1941, the chances that a woman aged 60 will live for more than 46 years are practically nil, for 23 years 29 in 100, for 16 years 58 in 100 and for 12 years 72 in 100.

Obviously, if she spends at the rate of $2,500 or $2,000, she is taking a big chance that she will outlive her capital. Even $1,500 a year which would last her till age 83 involves a chance of about 3 in 10 that she will outlive her capital.

What should she do? One solution is to reduce her rate of spending to about $1,000. In that way she can be sure that she will outlive her capital. And yet, if she dies early, her self-denial will prove to have been unnecessary. Another solution is to convert her capital into a life annuity of about $1,500 a year.

It should be remembered, however, that conversion of capital into a life annuity is an irrevocable step. Before a decision is reached, all factors should be considered. Some people feel it would be selfish to convert all their capital into a life annuity. Others feel they should keep control over a sizable fund of cash or negotiable securities for special emergencies. In some cases, particularly those in bad health or those being cared for by relatives, a life annuity is not always advisable. Each case must be decided on its merits.

—Edward Ruse

—CP

WEEKLIES' OFFICERS

THE Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association elected new executive officers at its 31st annual convention in Quebec. Left to right are: Past President Roy M. Bean, Waterloo, Ont.; First Vice-President A. W. Hanks, St. James, Man.; President Lang Sands, Mission City, BC; Second Vice-President Robert Moore, Swift Current, Sask.; Secretary and Manager W. E. McCartney, Brampton, Ont.

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LETTERS

French-Canadian Writing

RE YOUR article "Of Canadian Writing" (SN, Oct. 24), I should like to take exception to your allegation that "French Canada is being profoundly and directly influenced by the writing of postwar France," which "is the product of an agony." The truth is that postwar French writing is almost completely unknown in French Canada, and that recent French and French-Canadian writing have nothing in common, either in shadow or in substance. Indeed, this absence of spiritual and experimental unity between French and French-Canadian authors has become a commonplace in Quebec.
Ottawa, Ont. GUY SYLVESTRE

Dog & Tail

RE LONDON STORY (SN, Oct. 17), I was amazed at the statement "With its 17 buildings and its affiliation with St. Peter's Seminary . . ." These smaller specialized schools are affiliated with the University, not the University with them . . . As your reporters record, the tail is wagging the dog.
Calgary, Alberta J. M. ADAMS

■ Touché. *The dog (Western) wags the tail (St. Peter's, etc.).*

Against Conscription?

YOU argue that conscription is not the answer to our manpower defence problem in your issue of October 24. But how else can we obtain enough men? If you will check, you will see that all our experience indicates there is really no alternative to compulsory military service.
Saint John, NB. ERNEST W. HARPER

■ *You mis-read our editorial, or editorials; there were three on this subject, meant to be read consecutively. We were not arguing that conscription should not be used now or at any time, but rather that conscription in itself was not a permanent solution, that Canada must now have a professional army, navy and air force, and that a career in the armed services must be made more attractive.*

Brilliant Composer

JUST a note to tell you that the musical score of the movie "Forbidden Journey" (SN, Sept. 19) provided for me one of the highlights of the evening. Oskar Morawetz, the composer, is getting recognition in such faraway places as Melbourne, Australia, and in most of the big cities in Latin America. Shows that our men really have the stuff.
Montreal, Que. JOHNNY THOMPSON

MORAWETZ: *Another feather.*

Picture Aids

RE YOUR recent article on the photographer Malak's teaching aids (SN, Oct. 10), Malak is to be commended for his skilful presentation of various phases of Canada's resources, industry and commerce and particularly for making his sets of pictures available for the further enlightenment and inspiration of Canadian youth.
Teaching Aids Centre W. BRUCE ADAMS
349 George St. *Director*
Toronto, Ont.

Negro University

WE WANT no Negro universities in Canada. Your editorial says why we don't want one (SN, Oct. 31) . . . They may have a place in the U.S.—undoubtedly the Negroes themselves want them there. . . . But the Negroes in Canada would far rather have the money that would go into a separate educational institution spent in scholarships, so Negro boys and girls can go to any of Canada's fine universities. Make it possible for them to take professional training, too—in medicine and engineering, etc.
Toronto, Ont. M. R. KATZ

Labor or Personages?

KARSH on Labor is good (SN, Oct. 24). But he is not nearly so good as he is on Personages.
Calgary, Alberta. H. H. SCHOFIELD

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